B x
d
23

ADM
686.29144
Lon/Ret
122618

00122618

ADM
686.29144
Lan/Ret
122618

Digitized with financial assistance from
Shri Brihad Bhartiya Samaj
on 31 October, 2019

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS

OF THE

BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

Published by Authority.

122613

N°. XXXII.

Returns

RELATING TO

PUBLICATIONS IN THE BENGALI LANGUAGE, IN 1857,

TO WHICH IS ADDED, A

LIST OF THE NATIVE PRESSES, WITH THE BOOKS PRINTED AT EACH, THEIR PRICE AND CHARACTER,

WITH A

NOTICE OF THE PAST CONDITION AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

OF THE

VERNACULAR PRESS OF BENGAL,

AND THE

STATISTICS OF THE BOMBAY AND MADRAS VERNACULAR PRESSES.

BXd 2

SUBMITTED TO GOVERNMENT

By the Rev. J. Long.

CALCUTTA:

JOHN GRAY, GENERAL PRINTING DEPARTMENT, 5½, COUNCIL-HOUSE STREET.

1859.

INDEX.

	PAGE.
Agra Vernacular Press	lxiii
Almanacs, Bengali	xx
Anglo Vernacular Schools and Vernacular Presses..	lviii
Authors Bengali, who	xvi
Benares Vernacular Press	lxvi
Bengali Books printed in 1820, pp. 77. From 1822 to 1826, pp. 77. 1852, pp. 54	vii
1857	viii
Bengali Presses in Calcutta ...	viii 1-62
Biographical Bengali works ..	xxii
Bombay Vernacular Press ..	lxxi
Book hawkers, Bengali	xiv
Burdwan Pundit's composition	80
Calcutta Vernacular Presses ..	1-62
*Viz., Alipore**	1
Anglo-Indian	2
Anubad	4
Bháskar...	5
Bángálá	7
Banga Vidyá	8
Baptist Mission	9
Bengal Superior	14
Bishop's College	14
Bhuban Mahima	15
Biswa Prakásh	16
Chaitanyea Chandrodoy ..	17
Chandrika..	21
Cones'	22
Harihar	22
Hindu Patriot	24
Jyánoday	24
Jyán Ratnakár	25
Kabitáratnákar	26
Kaderia	28
Kamalalay	28
Kamalásan	29
Lakhmibilás	31
New Press	32
Nistárini	33
Nitea Dharmánuranjika ..	34
Probhákar	35
Purnáchandrodoy	35
Rahamani	36
Roy and Co.	37
Royal Phœnix	38
Rozario and Co.	39
Sanskrit Press	40
Sarbártha Prakáshiká	44
Satyearnab	44
Shastrá Prahásh	46
Stanhope	47
Sucháru..	49
Sudhábarshan	50
Sudhá Nidhi	51
Sudhárnab	53
Sudhá Sindhu	53
Tatvabodhini	56
Videa Ratna	59
Videa Ratna Ahiritola ..	61

	PAGE.
Censorship of Vernacular Press unadvisable	iii
Christian Books	xxii
Dilhi Translation Society ..	lxv
Dramatic works	xxiii
Educational works	xxiv
Erotic works	xiv
Ethical works	xxvi
Europeans and Vernacular Press	lx
Female Education and Vernacular Press	ix
Fiction, Works of	xxvii
Fort William College, Bengali Books	78
Historical works	xxii
Improvement in Bengali Books as to subjects	iv-v
In paper and printing	xii
—By Contrast	vii-x
Law Books	xxviii
Libraries, Vernacular	lxi
Madras Vernacular Books....	lxix 63
Mofussil Presses	lii
Medical Works	xxix
Miscellaneous Works	xxviii
Mussulman Bengali Books ..	xxx
Mythological Books	xxx
Natural Science Books	xxxiii
Newspapers, Bengali..	xxxiv-xlii
Normal Vernacular Schools and Vernacular Press.. ..	liv
Original Compositions	xix
Periodical publications, Bengali	xlii-xlvii
Persian presses	79
Pictures	xlvii
Price of Books reduced	xiii
Readers of Bengali, who ..	xv
Romanising Bengali	lxii
Ryots and VernacularPress ..	lix
Sale of Bengali Books printed in 1857	viii
Sales, large	xiii
Sales, how made	xiv
Sanskrit Bengali Books	l
School Book Society	xiii-lvii
Social reform advocated by Vernacular Press	v-vi
Songs, popular	xlviii
Style of Bengali Books	xviii
Translations	xx
Urdu Presses	79
Vedantists and Vernacular Press..	vi
Vernacular Literature Committee-objects	liv
—Publications of..	81-83
Widow re-marriage, Books on	v

* The names in Roman letters denote Presses conducted by Europeans.

REPORT

ON THE

NATIVE PRESS IN BENGAL.

---

1. THE preparing this Report on the Native Press, a work which involved far more laborious research than the author originally expected, was suggested by the mutiny of 1857. Much at that period was written and spoken on the subject of the Native Press, and many hasty remarks were made respecting it, while some said it was so radically corrupt that it ought to be abolished. It was found that on this ground as well as for statistical purposes, it was most desirable to test the question, as far as related to the Bengali Press, by an accurate investigation of the *facts* of the case. The object met with the hearty concurrence of the Lieutenant-Governor and of the Director of Public Instruction. Government had published in the "Selections of the Bengal Government, No. XXII" the author's Returns of the Native Press for 1853, but the present ones embrace not only a list of Vernacular Presses in Calcutta in 1857, with the works printed in them and their subjects, but also a classified detail of the various kinds of publications, with a general notice of the past condition of the Press and its future prospects.

Object of the Report.

2. Within the last quarter of a century, the number of Bengali books printed and sold has not been less than 8,000,000, while during half a century, more than 1,800 distinct works, either original or translations from Sanskrit, English and Persian have been produced—what a mass of mind has been occupied in the production and sale of these! and how little, until lately, has been done to give a right direction to the current of native thought in this quarter. The food of the English people has been thought deserving the attention of a British Legislature, surely the mental food of the Indian people ought also to be examined, as also its purveyor the Native Press.

In the present position of India, the Native Press as the *exponent of the Native mind* ought to be attended to; if the *sound* part of the Native Press be encouraged by the Authorities, it will become the instrument of much good; if it be left in the hands of ill-designing ignorant men, it will be the source of much evil. Of late, some officials have proposed cutting the knot, and either suppressing the Native Press or establishing a rigorous censorship. We trust that the perusal of this Report will show how suicidal any measure of the kind would be to the interests of good Government and sound education.*

Importance of the Native Press.

3. That the statistics of the Native Press in India have been regarded with attention by Government we have evidence in the facts—that the Court of Directors sent out many years ago a standing order to the Secretaries of Government in India to transmit to them regularly copies of new vernacular works. In 1856 they directed, "to have the India House Library supplied with one copy of each work of every description in original Bengali, published by the Native Presses of Calcutta". A collection of Bengali books was sent by Government to the Paris Exhibition. The statistics of the Bengali Press formed No. XXII. of the "Selections of the Bengal Government." The Agra Government published in their Selections No. XXXI. "*Report of a Committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces for examining and reporting upon all all works, known to have been compiled in these Provinces, for the communication of European knowledge and science, through the medium of the Persian and Vernacular languages.*" —and they have recently published—"Contribution towards an Index to the Bibliography of the Indian Philosophical systems by E. Hall." The Government of India have published, at their own expense, the first volume pp. 645 of Dr. Sprenger's *Catalogue of MSS. in the Libraries of Lucknow,* and recently the Government of Madras have published Vol. 1, pp. 678 of a *Catalogue Raisonnee of Oriental MSS. in the Library of the late College of Fort Saint George* —both

Government have not deemed the statistics of the vernacular Press beneath their notice.

* The battle of social reform is now being fought by the Bengali press. Rammohun Roy many years ago used it with great effect against widow burning, while much of the native prejudice against widow marriage in certain quarters has been lessened by its agency.

works of great research and valuable for reference. Appended to this Report will be found Returns of the Madras Press procured for the author through the Government of India.*

4. Returns of the present kind are urgently required from all parts of India, especially when in various quarters a censorship of the Native Press has been advocated, because some members of it in the Punjab and Agra Presidencies have been too free in their remarks on Government. Independent of the immense amount of irritation that such a measure, confined to *natives*, would occasion, and the inevitable effect it would have to drive them to resort to secret correspondence and symbols, as was found in the *Chapati* case,—the carrying it out would be involved in immense difficulty—who would be the Censor? Not Secretaries of Government, who are already overloaded with matters of detail—few Europeans would have leisure or ability to act as censors, besides, if a man held the principles of some Europeans, he would condemn native sentiments as treasonable, even though in accordance with the Queen's Proclamation. The opinions of the Native Press may often be regarded as the safety valve which gives warning of danger, thus had the Delhi Native Newspapers of January 1857 been consulted by European functionaries, they would have seen in them how the Natives were rife for revolt, and were expecting aid from Persia and Russia.

Proposed Censorship of the Native Press.

5. Besides this is not the time for a such a measure when the Native Press is improving so rapidly in the number and quality of its works;†

* See Appendix A.

† *Foreigners* do not deem the statistics of Indian Literature beneath their notice, as the publication by them of the following, among other works, shows:—*Histoire de Hindustani Literature*, 2 Vols. pp. by Garcin de Tassey, Professor of Hindustani in the University of Paris 1839, which gives sketches of 750 Urdu authors, with notices of 900 Urdu books from the 12th century to the present time.

Essai Critique sur la literature Indienne et les Etudes Sanskrit, pp. 122, by Monsieur Soupe, Professor of Rhetoric at the Grenoble Lyceum, 1856.

Histoire de la Literature Indienne, pp. 495, Traduit dl'allemand, by A. Sadous. Professor at the Versailles Lyceum 1859.

Recensus Librorum Sanscritorum, pp. 192, by J. Goldmeister, Professor at Marburg, 1847.

Academische Vorlesungen über Indisch Literature geschichte par M. Weber, Berlin 1857.

The fullest account we have of Urdu Literature is by a Frenchman De Tassy,—of Sanskrit by a German Weber—of Pushtu by a Russian,—the best collection of Mahratta MSS. is to be obtained in Paris, they were procured in Western India by a deputation of French Savans. The Russian Government made the securing certain Persian MSS one of the conditions of a former treaty with Persia.

in the Agra Presidency during the last year 108 works aggregating 7,00,000 Vols. of Vernacular Educational works have been printed under the superintendence of the Director of Public Instruction, and in Calcutta, during the same period, a variety of useful books of all sorts have issued from the press. One remedy, we believe, is to carry out what the Government has already begun, *viz.* the patronising and encouragement of useful Vernacular Periodicals and Newspapers. The expense is not to be compared with the objects to be attained; prevention is better than cure. We trust the day is not distant when the present *Educational Gazette*, which receives a monthly grant-in-aid from Government, and which has a circulation of 550 copies, shall be sent to every Thannah in the country to give correct information and show the people that the intentions of Government towards them are good.* In Madras, the Government make a grant to a Tamul Newspaper which has met with a large circulation, the Director of Public Instruction reports respecting it:—"The grant of such a character, whether it be looked at in an educational or in a political point of view can hardly be over-estimated." Even in New Zealand the Government publish a Vernacular newspaper for the Natives. We need then a Bengal Moniteur, as also the carrying out the following proposition submitted by the Government of Bengal a year since, but "disallowed as being extravagant," *viz.* "the appointment of a Vernacular Reader and Librarian on a salary (including establishment) of Rupees 250 a month, with a view of carrying out the order of the Court of Directors, as to Native Presses and Publications, and securing other desirable objects also."

Vernacular Press improving.

6. The Vernacular Press is used as an instrument for promoting various useful objects; thus:—

The *Agri-Horticultural Society* have issued the first Volume of a periodical the *Krishi Darpan*, edited by Baboo P. C. Mitter to give

---

* We know as a fact that the *Education Gazette* during the mutiny prevented false impressions being spread regarding the Authorities in various quarters, and informed the people of the real state of the mutiny. It is surprising what strange reports get afloat in the Mofussil.

information in popular style to gardeners and others on gardening and agricultural subjects, a thing much wanted.*

The *Government Education Department*† have issued, during the last four years, a weekly newspaper, the *Education Gazette*, edited by Rev. W. Smith, and Baboo Rangalal Banerjea, which has a circulation of 550 copies in different Zillahs of Bengal. It gives advertisements of teachers wanted, educational notifications, epitome of general news, articles on popular science, Biography and History. The correspondence Department has called forth a host of mofussil contributors.

The advocates of social Reform have, during the last 4 years, published a monthly periodical, the *Másik Patrika* which, in simple language, adapted to the capacity of the ignorant, points out various social evils among Hindus, and in the form of popular tales recommends many measures of improvement. Though the law in favor of Widow re-marriage has been to a great extent a dead letter, owing to the ignorance of the masses, yet the ventilation of the question has originated a number of books in Bengali amounting to more than 25 in number—in which the subject is handled on both sides ably, the main question resting on the interpretation of certain passages from Menu and other Shastras.‡ Ishwar Chandra Videasagur, late Principal of the Sanskrit College, has published three works on the subject, which have met with a

---

* There are 36 different subjects treated of in this periodical,—besides economic ones—there are articles on the culture of the potatoe, cauliflowers, asparagus, teak, melons, sugarcane, safflower, peach, pot herbs, celery, flax, fibres of Assam, mulberry, madder, quinine &c. &c. this periodical is issued at intervals.

† Equal success has attended a Hindi aud Urdu journal published in the N. W. Provinces under Government Education patronage.

‡ Among these books are the *Paunarbhab Khandanang* pp. 57 or refutation of the arguments for widow re-marriage by Kalidas Mittre—the *Vidhava bibaha baran* against widow re-marriage by Ram Tarklunkar of Errada—the *Vidhava bibaha nâtuk*, a drama,—the *Vidhava udbaha*;—the *Vidhava Manoranjun*;—the *Vidhava nishedh*;—the *Purnasukher Khunnabhag*;—*Vidhava bibaha* by Komul Krishna;—*Aneapurbodbaha dvaityeanirnay*;—the *Sapatni natak* partly an attack on kulinism—*Vidhava bibaha bad*—*Vidhava bibahabad* by Dinobundoo Nyurutun, President of the Dhurma marma prokashika Sabha. *Vaidhaveu dharmodoy* pp. 70 by Nundkomar Kubirutna—*Vidhabodbaha nobeuyak Prasnabuli* 6 questions with answers on the subject by Shyeamanth Roy of Pulta; *Vidhava bibaha Unachit* by *Krishna Kishore* explaining Parashars Commentry—*Vidhaba bibaha anuchit* by Prosuno Koomar Mookherjea—*Vidaba bibaha Nished Promanabali*, by Shushrjilum Tarkarutun of Kashipur, and Thakurdas Sharma, author of *Bibhadavabibaha bhramantak-*

wide circulation, and have tended much to break down ignorant prejudices.* The taste of the Hindus for dramatic performances has been employed to speed on the cause of widow re-marriage. Several ably written Bengali dramas have been published, which in caustic and cutting language expose the evils that arise from widow celibacy,—some of these have been acted on the stage by Natives to crowded audiences both in Calcutta and Hoogly to the intense disgust of the old school of Hindus. A drama has lately been published holding up to scorn spirit-drinking and ganja-smoking. Babu P. C. Mitter, the Librarian of the Calcutta Public Library has, with a powerful and satirical pen, pointed out in his *Allal Dùlál* the various social evils that exist among his countrymen; he has just issued another work *Mad kaoye,* which, like the preceding, in the form of a tale, depicts the miseries arising from drunken habits among his countrymen, and the Babu has a work in the Press advocating by tales, anecdotes, biography, &c., &c. female education. The outrages and oppressions of the Indigo Planters have not only called forth songs, but also a pamphlet *Bapri bap Nilkarer ki Atyeàchar.* Kulinism and Caste have been attacked in the *Sapatninàtak,* published at the expense of Joykissen Mukerjea. In the *Kulin kul sarbasva Nâtak* which has been performed on the stage; in the *Bibád bhangarnab* by Nundo Kumar Kubiratna; in the *Brahmatatva Churamani* and various other works, social reform is powerfully advocated.

The Vedantists (like all Indian reformers as Nanak, Kuvir) have used the Vernacular and have employed as their monthly organ, during the last 20 years, the *Tatvabodhini Patrika* which, ably edited, contains very valuable articles on the Veda, Ethics, Natural Philosophy and Ancient History. It circulates about 800 copies monthly. There are other Bengali periodicals, the organs of the Vedantists—such as the *Hitaishini Patrika.* The members of the Tatvabodhini Society have done much by their publications on ethics and science to improve the Bengali language. In their weekly services they use only the Bengali language. They sing Bengali Hymns set to native music, and have a Sermon in Bengali.

---

* His works *Vidhava bibaha prochalit hay ki nahi,* in three volumes exhaust the subject in an appeal to the Shastras to show that widow re-marriage was not prohibited by the ancient Hindus. *Moheshchunder Churamoni of* Agurpara; *Ramdayal Turkratna* of Bhatpara have also engaged in the controversy.

7. The rapid improvement in the Vernacular Press then evinces that such a measure as a censorship is not required. Let us glance at the past. In 1820 there were 30 Bengali books published on the following subjects, 5 on Krishna, 2 on Vishnu, 4 on Durga, 3 tales, 5 obscene, with single works on dreams, music, astrology, medicine. Rammohun's translations and Almanacks. (See Appendix D.) From 1822 to 1826, appeared 28 works, all with three exceptions mythology or fiction (See Appendix E.) Matters proceeded in this train till about 1850, when the tide turned in favor of useful works.

Improvement of Native Press shown by contrast.

In 1852 there were published 50 new works, and among them such books as Lives of Nine Eminent Hindu females, Life of Clive, Robinson Crusoe, Lamb's Tales from Shakespear, A History of India, a Natural History, Natural Theology, a Grammar in verse, Life of Galileo, Moral Tales. In 1854 appeared the History of Bengal, Isaac Newton's Life, Elements of Agricultural Science, Shakespear's Merchant of Venice, Arabian Nights, True Stories from History, Moral Tales. In 1856 we have a Moral tale of Burdwan, Moral Lessons, Æsop's Fables, Electric Telegraph, Popular History of England, Drama on Widow re-marriage, Natural Philosophy, the Percy Anecdotes, Paul and Virginia, Luther's Life, The Steam Engine, Principles of Morality.

In 1857 were published :—

Han's Andersen's Moral Tales—Ethical Selections from Hindu Writings—Drama against Hindu Poligamy—Schmids Grecian History—Mensuration—Universal History—Life of Peter the Great—Life of William Tell—Life of Alexander—Life of Timur—Moral and Literary Extracts—Missionary's Budgerow—Anecdotes of Providence—Barths Church History—Illustrated Magazine—Moral Anecdotes—Discovery of America—Anecdotes of the Elephant and Camel with Illustrations—Discussions on Vedantism—Ethical Instruction by Apologue—Police Regulations—Drama advocating Widow re-marriage—Ethical Anecdotes—Drama on the evils of Widow Celibacy—Arabian Nights—Drama on Widow re-marriage—Ancient History of Persia—Drama advocating Chastity—A tale on Social Evils—Social Reform Magazine—The Laws of Matter and Motion—Rasselas—Chambers' Moral Class Book—Agricultural Miscellany—Lessons on Objects—Elements of Natural Science with Diagrams—History of the Old Fort of Calcutta—On Natural Curiosities—Historical Tales—The Ten Persecutions of the primitive Christians—Tale of Nur Jehan—History of India—Defence of Widow re-marriage—Elizabeth or the Exiles of Siberia.

The books printed for *sale* in Calcutta during the year 1857, arranged according to subjects amount to the following :—

	No. of Books.	*No. of Copies.*
Almanacs	19	1,36,000
Biography and History	15	20,150
Christian	8	9,550
Dramatic	8	5,250
Educational	46	1,45,300
Erotic...	13	14,250
Fiction	28	33,050
Law	5	4,000
Miscellaneous	12	18,370
Mythology and Hinduism	85	96,150
Moral Tales and Ethics	19	39,700
Musulman Bengali	23	24,600
Natural Sciences	9	12,250
Newspapers	6	2,950
Periodicals	12	8,000
Sanskrit—Bengali	14	15,000
Total	322	5,71,670

The following is a list of 46 Bengali Presses in Calcutta with the number of copies of Works in the Bengali language printed by them *for sale* :—

Alipore Jail	7,000	*Probhakur*	2,500
Anglo India Union... ...	19,100	*Purnachundradoy*	8,450
Anubad	4,800	*Rahamani*	500
Bhaskar	4,300	*Roy*	4,300
Bangala	5,500	*Royal Phœnix*	2,700
Bungabidea Prokashika ...	400	*Rozario*	3,300
Baptist Mission	55,000	*Sanskrit*	84,220
Bengal Superior	5,000	*Sarbartha Prokashika* ...	500
Bishop's College	750	*Satyearnab*	3,550
Bhubun Mohun	3,000	*Shastra Prokash*	23,000
Bisva Prokash	5,250	*Stanhope*	3,500
Choitanyea Chundrodoy ...	47,000	*Sucharu*	8,000
Chundrika	250	*Sudhabarshan*	1,300
Cones	14,000	*Sudha Nidhi*	27,700
Hurihur	24,000	*Sudharnab*	1,250
Hindu Patriot	1,000	*Sudhasindhu*	25,300
Iyánoday	14,750	*Sudvahasindhu, Simla* ...	8,000
Jyan Ratnakar	3,000	*Tatvabodhini*	19,300
Kubita Rutnakar	22,800	*Videa Ratna, Mirjapur* ...	14,500
Kaderia	2,000	*Videa Ratna, Ahiritalla* ...	38,000
Kamalalay	13,800		
Kamalasan	18,000	*Total for sale*	5,71,670
Lakhmibilas	11,750	Gratuitous { by Hindus ...	7,750
New Press	750	{ by Christians ...	76,950
Nistarini	6,500		
Nityadhurmanuranjika ...	2,100	Total ...	6,56,370

Except in the list for 1857 Educational works have not been mentioned, but the following is the number of each kind that has been published, and every month is adding a couple of works to it. *Algebra* 1 ; *Arithmetics* 2 ; *Dictionaries and Vocabularies* 60 ; *Euclid* 1 ; *Geographies and Maps* 35 ; *Grammars* 30 ; *History and Biography* 60 ; *Mensuration* 2 ; *Natural History* 25 ; *Natural Philosophy* 23 ; *Readers Elementary* 40 ; *Readers Advanced* 35 ; *School Management* 2. What a contrast with the past, and this chiefly the result of the past six years, the future is bright with hope !

8. The great question of Female education is closely identified with the improvement of a Vernacular Press—considering the short time Hindu Females can remain under school instruction, their domestic duties, and the state of Hindu society, the staple of sound tuition must be given through their own language—this will lead to a large demand for Vernacular books, both for schools and to form a family library. Native Females are very intelligent, many are now learning to read from their husbands and brothers. Some of the books of the Vernacular Literature Committee have proved very interesting to Bengali Females, such as the translations of 'Elizabeth or the Exiles of Siberia,' 'Paul and Virginia.' Hans' Andersens' Tale, Account of *Sushila*, by Mudhusudun Mookerjee. The introductory reading books of Videasagur and Madhusudun have been very valuable in Female Schools. If Females are not supplied with good books they will be sure to read bad ones, we know of a case where a female of the higher class wished a European lady, her teacher, to procure for her the licentious tale *Videa Sundar*, the latter refused and gave her *Sushila* one of the Vernacular Literature Society's publications—the result was that half a dozen copies of the last work was sold to the friends of the family.

Female Education and Native Press.

9. Many advocates of a censorship to whom non-existent and non-apparent are the same, think, that because few good Bengali books came under *their* notice, therefore, there *are* few. They see Natives crowding English Schools, and therefore infer that the Bengali language is decaying ; to such we would say look at the past—last century, the Moslem in Bengal allowed no language but Persian as the language in the Courts and of Government*—the Brahmans on the other hand despised the vul-

* Quarterly Friend of India 1826 pp. 138-156.

gar tongue and had no schools for teaching it*—the only books available were a few Mythological works, such as the *Ramayan*, the *Gunga Bhakti, &c. &c.* There was not a single prose work. In the beginning of this century, there was only one Dictionary and Grammar, and both by *Europeans.* Even 40 years ago, in the days of Colebrooke, Wilson &c. the Bengali was overlooked by the European Orientalists of the day,† as late as 1826 Mr. Marshman in an able article on the Native Press congratulated Philanthrophists that in 4 *years* 31 Bengali works, with a circulation of 30,000 volumes, were printed—even from 1835 to 1845 the Council of Education, Missionaries and Natives practically ignored the Bengali, and the majority of the students with their instructors in Government and Missionary schools paid little attention to the language of the people. But a change came. The attention of the Council of Education was aroused to the need of insisting on the Vernacular, "if Government Schools were to have any influence beyond the walls of a College." Missionaries began to find that the giving native converts such a training through English as taught them to despise their own language, and disqualified them both to write and preach in it—defeated their own plans. Many educated Natives on grounds of nationality found the neglect of their own tongue would not answer—the result of this and other measures was, a demand for Bengali books arose, and has been progressively increasing year by year.‡ The number of books printed for sale in Calcutta, was—

Encouragement from contrasting the past of Bengali literature with the present.

In 1853	3,03,275
In 1857	5,71,670

and yet the latter was a year of mutiny.

---

* Brahminical colleges existed at Nuddea for 6 centuries, and more than 2000 were established through Bengal, but no Pundit connected with them wrote any thing in the vulgar tongue for the *profanum vulgus.* The Pundit despised the language as much as he did the lower orders. *Now* the Pundits of the Sanscrit College are the best and most popular writers in Bengali.

† The following list of works patronised by Government for the College of Fort William from 1802 to 1852 show how scanty were the materials of Bengali literature until a late period. See Appendix F.

‡ In 1821 it was pronounced a great triumph that "there are no less than 4 Native Presses in constant employ." In 1857 there are more than 40 and in *one* year nearly 600,000 volumes are printed.

10. Though during the year of mutiny, the minds of men generally were agitated with alarm for the future, and the ordinary routine of business was suspended—yet with the exception of one work in Bengali on Hindu loyalty *(Rajbhakti)* and articles in Bengali Newspapers, there is no document in Bengali which would throw any Historical light on the mutiny, or even refer to it. It has always been so. A taste for historic research has yet to be created in Bengal, even to the present time, there is not a single book of travels in Bengali. Previous to 1840, there were only 2 works in Bengali that referred to the past of this country, one the Life of *Pratapadit'ya*, a Sunderbund Raja in the days of Akbar, and the other the Life of *Krishnachunder Roy*, a Raja of Nuddea, last century, who was the Mocenas of Pundits and Brahmans.* Education is, however, creating a demand for historical books in the Bengali language, and we have now 3 different histories of Greece, 3 ditto of Rome, 3 of England, 1 of Egypt, 8 of India, 3 of Bengal, 2 of Ancient History, 1 of Church History, 1 of Jewish History, 1 of the Punjab.

Only one book on the Mutiny published.

11. The above returns give 5,71,670 Bengali books as printed for *sale* in Calcutta in the year 1857. This is less than what was really printed, as the compiler has since met with various works not included in this list and the conductors of Presses in many cases do not keep accurate accounts of all the books they print, or they are reluctant to furnish them, suspecting there may be some motive in connection with taxation in one's applying for a list. If it be so difficult to ascertain the circulation of Anglo Indian Newspapers, one cannot be surprised then at the difficulties in obtaining the statistics of Native Newspapers. Allowing then for under-estimates, I calculate that the number of printed Bengali books for sale has amounted to 6,00,000. This is exclusive of 7,750 printed for gratuitous distribution by certain Hindu patrons of Native literature such as the Raja of Burdwan, Kali Prasanna Sing, and of 76,950 Tracts and Scriptures given away by the Bible and the Tract Society of Calcutta. It is pleasing however to find that the latter bodies are beginning practically to recognize the principle, that the giving away

Returns under-estimate the number of books.

* It is singular that to Berlin we owe the most authentic information regarding this Raja's family. A Sanscrit MS. in the library of the King of Prussia has been lately printed with an English translation which gives many interesting details regarding the Raja's family last century.

books and tracts, however useful for printers and paper manufacturers, is not calculated to lead to the books being valued, and tends to encourage the production of a class of works not adapted to Natives or to oriental tastes.

12. I have made no Return of Urdu or Persian works, printed in Calcutta, as I do not know those languages and I would be unwilling to take returns and descriptions from Muhammadans on mere trust,—I found too a reluctance to afford me any information. Of this however I feel sure, that the Musulman mind is much more active and alive to passing events than foreigners suppose, when I visited the Urdoo and Persian Presses in Delhi, Agra, and Lucknow, 6 years ago, I was quite surprised to see the astonishing amount of printing going on in those languages at the above places. Here in Calcutta, there is doubtless a similar state of things, but there are few Europeans interested on the subject or sufficiently competent to give information.* There are Presses also at Serampore, Dacca and Burdwan.

This return includes not Persian or Urdu works.

13. Within the last ten years, a decided improvement has taken place in the paper and style of printing—the majority of Bengali books are now printed on good paper, with clear types,—a great contrast to former days; even 20 years ago, the following description was given of a Native Press "a wooden Press which threatens to go to pieces with every impression; types which are obliged to do duty long after they ought to have returned to the crucible; paper which consists of old socks kept together by rice paste, and workmen, hardly operatives, who will actually set four large quarto pages and send them to press for one Rupee." There is as good work turned out now from Native Presses as from European ones—and a wooden Press is a curiosity. It is singular that in the Agra Presidency nearly all the Presses are lithographic, while in Calcutta there are very few.

Improvements in paper and typogrphy.

14. The new Bengali works published by Natives are generally rather high priced when they are *copy-wright*, as various natives now find the composing of Bengali books profitable, and some authors draw a regular income from them. This is a good sign, as the laborer is worthy of his hire, still small profits and quick returns have been found by Chambers, Cassel and others, the most lucrative method in the long run. Books for the masses, not copy-wright, are very cheap. We have before

* See a list of Persian and Urdu Presses in Calcutta, Appendix G.

us a copy of a Bengali Almanac on good paper of 302 pp. in 8vo, printed at 60 pages for the anna, while some Almanacs on inferior paper are sold at 80 pages for the anna; this almanac sells at the rate of 6,000 copies annually. The Shishubodh or Lindlay Murray of Bengal sells 60 pages for the anna, 6 or 8 editions are published annually; the *Videa Sundar*, a popular tale, is sold at 61 pp. 16mo. for 1 anna. The Vernacular Literature Committee have had some of their books printed in editions of 2,000 copies at 60 pp. 16mo. for an anna.* Nothing has yet been done to bring out books in the Education Department for the Village Schools at this price, till this is done, books can be of very little use in indigenous schools.†

The price of Books lowerd.

15. When we consider that not 3 per cent. of the rural population of Bengal can read intelligently, and consequently that more than 29,000,000 in Bengal are shut out from all the knowledge that can be conveyed by useful books‡ and yet that 600,000 books were printed for sale in one year, we can see what a prodigious impetus will be given to the Native Press, when Educational agencies on a large scale will be applied to the now mentally inert masses. According to this ratio, were the masses educated, we should have 5,000,000 Bengali volumes annually published—for the Bengali peasant is anxious for knowledge when once his curiosity is roused. If with so little done yet for vernacular Education, with Female Education little more than a subject for school boy Essays and declamation such progress has been made in the Native Press, what will it be 20 years

Large sale of books though ryots cannot read.

* The following are items of the average prices of books in former days—In 1820 Pearson's Anglo Bengali Grammar 102 pp. 8vo. sold for 2 Rs.—the *Videa Sundara* in 1825 at 1 Rupee on bad paper, now obtainable at 2 annas, good paper.—*Shishu bodh* sold in 1825 at 8 annas, now to be had at 3 pice.

† The Government have during the last 40 years made a grant to the Calcutta School Book Society of Rs. 500 monthly to bring out *cheap* books—but the Society so far from doing it, have been undersold by Natives in every direction owing to the high charges of the Baptist Mission Press, and the expenses of the Establishment; a Sub-Committee of the Society have lately reported on the subject thus—"a poor boy in the Mofussil pays for his book to the School Book Society twice as much as the original cost."

‡ And even of the village teachers or *Gurumohashays* out of 50,000 not more than 100 can read intelligently. In Bombay not 3 per cent. of the population can read, and the readers are chiefly of the Brahman class.

hence? Government attention has been drawn to ameliorating the social condition of the ryot—but mental enlightment must be an accompaniment to it, to give him *a manly* feeling to resist Zemindar and Planter oppression—to make him feel he is a man by the quickening influences of Education. Were the 50,000 Gurumohashays or village teachers of Bengal roused into action, what a prodigious impetus would it give to the Press.

16. Few Bengali books are sold in European shops. A person may be twenty years in Calcutta, and yet scarcely know that any Bengali books are printed by Bengalies themselves. He must visit the native part of the town and the Chitpoor road, their Pater Noster Row, to gain any information on this point. The Native presses are generally in by-lanes with little outside to attract, yet they ply a busy trade. Of late several educated natives have opened shops for the sale of Bengali works, and we know the case of one man who realizes Rupees 500 per month profit, but the usual mode of sale is by *hawkers*, of whom there are more than 200 in connection with the Calcutta presses.* These men may be seen going through the native part of Calcutta and the adjacent towns with a pyramid of books on their head. They buy the books themselves at wholesale price, and often sell them at a distance at double the price which brings them in probably 6 or 8 Rupees monthly, though we know of one man who realizes by book hawking more than 100 Rupees monthly. This system is an example to Europeans. The Natives find the best advertisement for a Bengali book is a *living agent* who shows *the book itself*. Various valuable Bengali works have been printed, which have rotted on a book-seller's shelves, simply, because the agency of hawkers was not brought into action.†

How Bengali Books are sold.

* Many of them sell books during 8 months in the year, and devote the rainy season to the cultivation of their fields.

† "Even England with its bookshops and expensive advertising system, has found it necessary to resort to the agency of book hawkers to get useful books among the masses. In Hampshire a Hants Book Hawking Society has been working with great success during the last 9 years. A Church of England Book-hawking union has lately been formed, of which the Prince Consort is the patron, they have published a list of books which they require to be written in a *simple* language, but in a *lively* style, saleable at a price not exceeding one shilling, to comprise historical and scientific subjects in a series of stories for cottagers and especially for young men."

17. With orientals it is a common practice to be read to, and hence numbers who cannot read themselves listen to those who can. Readers *(Kathaks)* are often hired to recite or chant certain works, and most impressively do some of them execute this—one of them recited lately to myself from memory any passages I selected from the Ramayan, Raghuvansa, Mahabharat; the mode of reciting them was most impressive; some of these men earn 500 Rupees a month, and even in the present day, cases are known when a man in one month has obtained Rupees 2,000. We know a native who was for years employed by a rich Babu to read 2 hours daily to 40 or 50 females in his house. This has been a practice from time immemorial in Bengal—where "readings" as in all Eastern countries have been so popular, and where intonation, gesture, &c., make a book listened to more telling, than when simply read. Women sometimes sit in a circle round a woman, who reads a book to them. Allowing them an average of 10 hearers or readers to each book, we calculate that these 600,000 Bengali books have 2,000,000 readers or hearers. But independently of this, the increase of English Schools is swelling the number of Bengali readers considerably—it has been calculated that out of the number of natives who attend English Schools in Calcutta, 9 out of 10 never acquire that knowledge of English which would enable them to read English with ease and without the teasing reference to a dictionary, while in the Mofussil 19 out of 20 are in the same state. These persons then having had their minds roused, fall back on books in their own language—they have attended English Schools not from the love of knowledge, but from the love of pice, as a means of earning their bread, hence the majority forget their English studies, and find it pleasanter to read in the mother-tongue.

Who read Bengali books.

18. That the Bengali mind has been roused from the torpor of ages, is pretty clear from the increase of the number of Bengali Authors. I have before me a list of them which I have drawn up, and which gives the names of more than 700, and at the present time there is a great ambition to be a writer in his own language. The supply is equal to the demand, and were there a larger reading population, authors would multiply still more rapidly. One good sign that authorship is becoming naturalized is that advantage is taken very much of

Who write Bengali books.

the law of copy-wright and some natives refuse to sell the copy-wright except at a high price.

The Vaishnab reform of Hinduism three centuries ago was one of the most extensive in Bengal, and reminds us strongly of Buddhism in its employing in opposition to the Brahmans, the vernacular as its agent—hence the most ancient Authors in the Bengali language are Vaishnabs, who wrote three centuries ago such works as the *Chaitanya charitamrita, Chaitanyeá Bhágavat.* Vaishnab books issue largely from the Native Press. Many of the Vaishnab women can read and write.* It is a similar case in the North-Western Provinces where four-fifths of the Hindi MSS. are Vaishnab, while there is very little Sivite literature either in the Bengali or Hindi languages.†

Bengali Authors belong chiefly to the Brahman and Kyast castes; though one of the most learned Sanscrit and Bengali scholars of the

---

We know the case of a Vaishnab widow in Calcutta, who not only reads and writes Bengali well but is also acquainted with Sanscrit, and supports herself by copying Sanscrit works.

† As an encouragement to Bengali Authors, and an illustration of what even *one* individual can effect in the case of vernacular literature by supplying mental pabulum to *tens of thousands*, we give a list of works in Urdu and Hindi compiled or translated by Shiva Prasad, Deputy Inspector of Government Schools at Benares.

In Hindi a Primer with engravings—50,000 copies of the 6th Edition were printed.

Orthographical Primer—Reader—Arithmetic—Letter writer—Rudiments of knowledge—Introduction to Geography—Rise and fall of the Sikh nation—Self Instructor—Manual of teachers—Miscellany—A tale of infanticide—Easy Reader—Geography—Tales for women—Anecdotes—A Christian Tale, another Christian Tale,—Moral precepts translated from the Sanscrit—Wilson's Introduction to the Rig Veda translated—*Extract from Menu.*

In Urdu a Miscellany, pt. 1, Do. pt. 2, Do. pt. 3.—*Sandford and Merton translated, Geography pt.* 1.—*Geography pt.* 2.—*Geography pt.* 3.—Extracts from *Life in earnest.*—Dunnallan *a Tale;—Henry and his Bearer.—Cleon and Mare, a Tale;—True Heroism, a Tale,—a Lecture on Digestion;—On Railways.* 41 books in all by *one* man, most of these have had an immense circulation—the Author is a good Sanscrit Scholar; we have no one Bengalee Author so prolific.

day Raja Radakant Dey is a Sudra.* It is singular that in the Tamil which had a literature many centuries previous to the Bengali, the chief writers are Sudras, and one of the first among them was a woman named Anveiar.

Missionary Anglo Vernacular Educational Institutions, though giving in several cases a very high course of instruction, after a quarter of a century have been very barren in Bengali Authors. However, matters are improving in this respect, and more instruction through Bengali is now given in those Institutions.

The most popular and influential authors in Bengali are those who have studied Sanscrit and English—while natives who have adopted English models for Bengali composition have been neither intelligible nor acceptable to their countrymen,—the English idea was excellent, but it needed an oriental garb—it was a skeleton, and required flesh and blood.

As an illustration of the activity of mind of various Pundits, we give in the Appendix a list of works composed by one of them Raghununda Gosmami of Pota, Thanna Burdwan. See Appendix H.

---

* Kasi Das who translated the *Mahabarat* three centuries ago into Bengali, was a Sudra. Kirtí B'as the translator of the *Ramayan* a century ago, was also a Sudra; the learned of that day however denounced it in the following rescript copied from the Sanskrit. "As it is not the work of a Pundit let it not be read" their fulminations were of little avail as the Ramayan is one of the most extensively read books in Bengali—even still the Pundits will not read this Ramayan on acconnt of the translator being a Sudra. A Vaishnab Sudra Prem Das composed the following works—*Chaitanyea Bhagavat, Chaitanyea Chundroday, Chaitanyea Churitamirita, Chaitanyea Mongal, Chaitanyea Sangita.* Among Sudra authors whose writings are popular is Nil Mani Bysack of the Weaver caste—his History of India and Lives of nine eminent Hindu females, are standard works. Among the list of authors who in a dark day gave Dante-like encouragement to his native tongue, the name of Ram Mohun Roy must not be omitted; as a scholar he could from his acquaintance with the English, Sanscrit and Persian, revel in the beauties of those polished tongues—but he did not despise "the tongue which his mother taught him" and he battled in it for the rights of widows and women, he is the author of the following works:—

Vedic Upanishad translated.—The *Vedanta Satra* translated—Replies to a Bhattarcharjea,—a Goswami a Kavitakar, a Dharmasansthapanakankshi, a Subramanya Sastri, *Pathea Pradan* or a Vedantic viaticum—conference on widow burning—*Avataranika* or creed of ancient Brahmins,—Brahimnical Magazine—*Gurupadukâ* or reverence for the Guru—Bengali Grammar—the Gayatri or holy charm.

East Indians, though children of the soil, and so favorably situated in many cases for gaining a good knowledge of the native language, have done scarcely any thing in Bengali composition. Russia can boast that her Milton, Poushkin is a Mulatta of Negro origin, but Bengal has never had either East Indians or Portuguese who were good Vernacular writers.

19. The evident tendency of Bengali style now is to combine simplicity with elegance, to take the Sanscrit as the best and most suitable model, yet to write to the *level of the people.* In Bengali, however, as in English there is a wide diversity of style from the Johnsonianism of the *Tatvabodhini Patrika* to the beautiful simplicity of the *Nabanári.* The Editor of the *Masik Patrika** a monthly Magazine has adopted the colloquial style—very good for females and others who have never learned thoroughly their mother tongue—but this is not the style of books generally acceptable, as natives consider language ought to have some elegance and not the baldness of the bazar. This latter style has not answered, though the Editor Radhanath Sikdar devoted much time and zeal to popularise it. It is a striking fact that Persian which was the language of Musulmans in Bengal for 5 centuries has left no trace of itself in Bengali style with the exception of law Books and of the Life of *Pratapadityeá* written by Ram Bose for the students of Fort William College 57 years ago, was so interlarded with Persian as to be unintelligible to a Bengali of the present day. Young Bengal will interlard English phrases in his conversation, but these enter not into books.

Style of Bengali books.

20. In tracing the rise of Vernacular Literature in Russia, England, France, &c., we see that the first process is translation and imitation of foreign models—necessarily so, for men must get new ideas before they can mould them—the next step is free and adapted translation, and finally original composition. Last century Bengali was chiefly a translation from the Sanscrit not from the Persian, which notwithstanding Moslem enact-

* It is a striking mark of the improvement of style in Bengali, that the New Testament on whose improvement Dr. Carey labored in successive Editions very hard for 40 years and which he considered almost a standard in Bengali, is now entirely superseded by Dr. Yate's translation, which in point of elegance and idiom shows what the powers of the Bengali language have become.

ments had little effect on the Bengali *book* language; this half century translations have been chiefly from the English. However, not much has been done yet in original composition, with the exception of the Periodical and Newspaper press, which contains a vast mass of original matter, both in prose and verse; among the latter the poetry of Ishwar Chundra Gupta, late Editor of the *Probhakar*, holds a high place for its beauty and the vein of originality. Sanscrit has yielded very freely subjects of translation, and of late years English, but the translation school of the Sanscrit College have avoided the rock of being slaves to the letter, and have adopted the principle of a free exposition of the text, omitting such English passages as would not be suitable for translation. The translations of Rasselas and Telemachus are models in this respect. Tek Chand *i. e.* Babu, P. C. Mitter has been very successful in original tales, and Madhu Sudan Mookerjea in one on Female Education.

Original Composition.

The Vernacular Literature Society of Calcutta desirous of encouraging original composition, offered standing prizes of Rupees 200 for any new original works in Bengali, approved by the Society, of not less than 100 printed pages 12mo. when printed, on any of the following subjects, Natural History and Science, Topography and Geography, Commerce and Political Ecomony, Popular and Practical Science, The Industrial Arts, Education, Biography, Didactic fiction. Out of 10 MSS. submitted for prizes, only two obtained it *viz.*:—The *Shushil-upakhyián* by Madhu Sudan Mookerjea, a moral tale pointing out the defects and requisites for native girls and the *Padmini-upakyean* by Ranga Lal Banerjee, a tale of Rajputana in verse—both are admirable models.

As yet little success has attended the above prize plan for the reason that so few English Educated Natives are as *yet* competent to write idiomatically and forcibly in their own tongue, and those ignorant of English are deficient in ideas, we need as original Bengali Authors men, who to a knowledge of the idioms and popular phraseology of the Bengali add an acquaintance with English to afford them a wide range of information and with Sanscrit to give them the power of polishing their style, and availing themselves of its boundless illustrations and oriental imagery.

21. With respect to translation from the English into Bengali, two things are wanting—to drop many English illustrations unintelligible to a native, substituting for illustrations drawn from the oak, the daisey, &c., ones derived from the rich resources of the Poets of Bengal, and it is in this respect that a knowledge of Sanscrit would be of value to English scholars among natives by furnishing them with a rich stock of oriental images and metaphors, how ample the store is may be seen in Southeys Course of Kehama, Milmans Nali and Damayanit, Griffith's translations from the Sanscrit, &c. &c. It is owing to Sanscrit being already provided with this stock of indigenous imagery that translations from the Sanscrit are so easy and so intelligible, and that the Bible itself comes so home to the feelings of an Oriental.* The Bengali language for purposes of illustration contains a rich variety of proverbial sayings; more than 1,200 are in the possession of the Author. A work by Nil Ratna Haldar was printed in 1826, the *Bahudarshan*, a collection of Proverbs in English, Latin, *Bengali*, Sanscrit, Persian and Arabic, also in 1830 by the same author, the *Kobita Ratnakar*, a collection of Proverbs in popular use translated into Bengali and English. Morton's Collections of 803 Bengali and 70 Sanskrit Proverbs with an English translation is of value in this respect. More recently has appeared in 1856 the *Niti Ratna* a collection of 248 Ethical Gems from the Sanscrit with a Bengali translation.

Translations require adaptation.

22.—ALMANACS—*Printed for Sale* 135,000 *Copies.*

THIS estimate we feel convinced is too low; there are probably as many as 2,50,000 copies of Almanacs published annually. Almanacs circulate where few other Bengali books reach; just previous to the beginning of the Bengali year is a busy season with the Native Almanac sellers of Calcutta; book-hawkers in numbers may be seen issuing from the printing presses, freighted with the store of Almanacs which they carry far and wide some of which they sell at the low rate of 80 pages for one anna. The Bengali Almanac is as necessary for the Bengali as his hooka or his *pan*, without it he cannot determine the auspicious days for marrying (22 in the year), for first feeding an infant with

* The Madras Education Board use a very good term for this—exposition *i. e*, not a slavish adhesion to the letter of the text, not translation.

rice (27 days in the year), the feeding the mother with rice in the fifth month of gestation (12 days), for commencing the building of a house, for boring the ears, putting the chalk into the hands of a boy to teach him to write, when a journey is to be begun, or the calculating the duration and malignity of a fever.

We have seen Almanacs 135 years old in MSS. In former days a rupee a copy was paid for printed Almanacs; now the same kind are to be had for 2 annas, this cheapness has greatly reduced the profits of the old *daivajyas* or astrologers, who, like a Doctor in Europe, has in various cases the right of *entre* into the female apartments. Messrs Cones and Co. have got up an Almanac profusely illustrated containing 304 pages and sold wholesale for 7 annas—20,000 copies were purchased by natives last year.

To counteract the evils of the Native Almanacs—the Tract Society of Calcutta as well as certain Church of England Missionaries published an Almanac—but it did not sell, the subjects were too foreign to Native tastes. In 1854 and 1855 the Vernacular Literature Committee published a cheap Almanac 200 pp. at 4 annas a copy, the first year 2,500 copies were sold, the next year only 419, the Hindus having discovered in the meanwhile, that though the Almanac was got up in style and appearance like their own and contained much valuable information on medicine, plants and fairs, yet that all astrological matter was omitted. The following is a list of subjects in this Almanac "Under each day of the year, a memorandum of whatever occurs on that day, of importance—such as Holidays, commencement of Sessions, Collectors' Sales, &c. Among other items of information will be found the following—Tables of Exchange; Wages Tables; the Weights and Measures prevalent in each District; Rules and Tables of Fees in the Small Cause Court; Table of the corresponding dates of the different Indian Æras; Revenue and Circuit Divisions, with the Districts comprised in each; Police Sub-divisions, with their respective Thannahs; Gardeners' Calendar; Medical Memoranda; Directions for the Route to Benares; Statistics; Table of Remarkable Events for the last 100 years, &c. &c. &c."

The getting up an Almanac on this plan is still a great desideratum.

23.—BIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY—*Printed for Sale* 20,150 *Copies.*

A taste for history springing up among a people who have always regarded History as a subject of trifling consequence in a world quickly passing away—is a good sign. Among the works published during 1857 are a free translation of Schmidts Grecian History, Sketch of Universal History, Lives of Peter the Great, William Tell, Alexander and Timur, Barth's Church History, A Life of Captain Richardson, History of the Capture of Calcutta; we have besides 3 Histories of Bengal, 8 of India. 2 Universal, 3 of Rome, 3 of Greece, 3 of England, 2 of the Jews, 1 of Egypt, 1 of the Punjab, 1 of Muhammadanism. To this are to be added Biographies of Galileo, Newton, Herschell, Linneus, Jones, Homer, Cyrus, Socrates, Yudishtir, Plato, Alfred, Sultan Mohammed, Peter the Great, Nine Eminent Hindu Females.

24.—CHRISTIAN BOOKS—*Printed for Sale* 9,550 *Copies.*

The paucity of Christian books printed for sale—not amounting to 2 per cent. of the whole number of books printed for the year—shows that very little has been done yet towards rooting in the soil, a Christian Vernacular Literature. It is true that during the year 76,950 Christian books and tracts have been distributed gratuitously, but Hindus will receive anything in the shape of *paper*, because it is valuable for domestic or sale purposes. Independent of objections to the subject few of the Christian books are so adapted to the oriental mind and so idiomatic as to be saleable.*

Of late, however, measures have been taken to rectify this state of things, a paid Editor of Bengali books has been engaged, a Native Periodi-

---

* In Bombay the Tract Society have published *Metrical* versions of Scripture Narratives in Mahratta verse, as experience has taught them that "the Natives of this country, the Hindus especially, take great delight in *poetical* works prepared according to their own metrical standard." This Society has published in Mahratta, Mrs. Sherwood's Indian Pilgrims, Lives of the Cæsars, Astronomy, Natural Theology, Lives of Luther and Muhammed, Nature's wonders, Kindness to Animals, in all about 200 Vernacular books, the circulation is increasing, and large numbers are annually *sold* to natives. In the Agra Presidency the practice has lately been adopted with great success of printing Christian books, more after the fashion and getting up of the native books, and some of them are quite a *fac simile* of the Pundit *puthis.*

cal has been established, and cuts have been employed for illustrating books—*Native* writers have been encouraged, and books are *sold* at 100 pages for the anna. In Appendix (I) we give a list of the Bengali books they have published.

In connection with this Society is the *Christian School Book Society*, which, though 18 years in existence has produced about 6 Bengali School Books, *viz.* 4 Readers, a Book on Objects, and History of the Jews. The causes for this are the neglect of the Vernacular in English Mission Schools and the confining instruction in Vernacular Schools, almost exclusively to the Bible.*

25.—Dramatic Works—*Printed for Sale 5,250 Copies.*

The Hindus, like the Chinese, having had the Drama in use among them and flourishing for 2,000 years; the taste for it has ever been maintained, and all over Bengal *Játrás* or popular Dramas in honor of the gods, with a full sprinkling of indecencies, are attended by crowds. It is pleasing to see, however, that in Calcutta, and its neighbourhood many of the educated Natives patronise Dramas composed by Pundits, which in popular language and sometimes with the sarcasm of a Moliere condemn caste and polygamy. Such are the *Kulín kul Sarbasva Nátak*, the *Vidhavá bibáha Nátak*, and the *Sapatni Nátak*. The *Sarmishtá Nátak*, by Madhusudhan Dut, has been performed successfully on the stage, as have been the *Ratnábalí*, and the *Sakantalá*.†

A taste for Dramatic exhibitions has lately revived among the Educated Hindus, who find that translations of the Ancient Hindu

---

* In strong contrast to this Society, almost a nullity as far as respects the Vernacular, is the *South India Christian School Book Society*, which though only 4 years founded, has produced in the Tamul language original and translations, 20 books, *viz*:—2 Catechisms, 4 Readers, 1 Sacred Lyric, 3 Tamul Grammars, 1 Scripture Geography, 1 Elementary Geography, Mental Arithmetic, Cutters Anatomy and Physiology, Green's House I live in, Far off, An Account of some Countries in Asia, William's Missionary Enterprises, Commentary on Matthew, Butler's Sermons on Human Nature, Missions in Western Africa, the Scripture Text Book. Besides this it has furnished maps in Tamul, 33 inches by 27, colored at 6 annas each.

† One of the best written Dramas is the *Probodh Chandroday*, in which all the passions and vices play their parts personified—a Dramatic Allegory. It was translated into English by Dr. Taylor.

Dramas are better suited to Oriental taste than translations from the English plays. However Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice has been successfully translated and adapted by Harachandra Ghose, who has lately produced another able work the *Karan biyog Nátak.* Foremost among the patrons of the Drama, are Raja Pratáp Sing, and a young Zemindar Kali Prasanna Sing, who has translated from the Sanscrit and distributed at his own expense the *Málatí Mádhav, Vikrama Urvasí,* and *Shábitrí Sátyeaban.*

26.—EDUCATIONAL—*Printed for Sale* 1,45,300 *Copies.*

The spread even of English Schools in Bengal has led to an increased demand of Vernacular educational works, besides this there are three Government Normal Vernacular Schools at Calcutta, Dacca, Hooghly, in operation, supplying a superior class of teachers to explain in the Vernacular difficult books on Euclid, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Physical Geography. The demand is creating the supply, and the improvements in Vernacular education are producing a suitable class of books, as the wants of teachers are the best criteria for the kind of supply. 40 years ago the founders of the Calcutta School Book Society began a series of useful educational works, but for 30 years subsequently Vernacular educational was neglected, except in connection with the Chinsura Schools, and when efforts began to be made in Vernacular education within the last ten years, it has been found that the Society's Books were too dear, and were being gradually superseded by the superior books produced in connexion with the Pundits attached to the Sanscrit College, hence while the Sanscrit Press in 1857 printed 84,220 volumes of Vernacular educational works, the School Book Society, though receiving from Government a grant of Rupees 500 monthly printed only 32,000. At the present time the distinct works that have been published on educational subjects amount to the following—*Agriculture* 4, *Algebra* 1, *Arithmetics* 7, *Dictionaries and Vocabularies* 60, *Euclid* 1, *Geographies and Maps* 35, *Grammars* 30, *History and Biography* 60, *Natural History* 25, *Reading books elementary* 40, *Reading Books advanced* 35, *Natural Philosophy* 23, *School Management* 2.

What a contrast the above presents to 30 years ago when the picture of a lion placed in a School emptied it. Now we have a Babu bring-

ing out for native schools pictures with descriptions underneath, the first of his series is the picture of a lion. The *Shishubodh*, however, still holds its ground in the Village schools with its absurdities and obscenities, and we have little hope of supplanting it till we can bring out a cheap Primer of 50 pages, selling for one anna—the existing school books are 200 per cent. higher than what the masses can afford.

The greater part of the books mentioned above are used in Anglo Vernacular Schools, and in the higher class of Vernacular ones. It is found that boys reading Bengali in an English school had much better study a work containing useful knowledge or treating of some scientific and literary subject, than books of tales like the *Betal Panchabinsati &c. &c.* Besides Natives can with greater ease read a scientific subject in their own tongue than in a foreign one, where all the technical nomenclature is drawn from the Latin or Greek. Encouraged by the demand from this new plan of study a very useful little work on the Steam Engine has been recently published. The last few months have given us a Geography compiled chiefly from Malte Brun, and an Atlas on the plan of Chambers. A second edition of Rajendras Physical Geography has been published, and in 9 months 800 copies were sold at one Rupee a copy.

EROTIC—*Printed for Sale* 14,250 *Copies.*

By Erotic is meant books abounding in obscene passages. The above list represents not the entire number, but with the introduction of a better class of works, moral tales, and innocent works of fiction, the number of these is diminishing, and the terror of the law against obscene publications is effecting what a regard to morality could not.* The year before the Act against obscene publications was passed, we knew that of one most hideously obscene book with its 20 most filthy pictures, 30,000 copies were sold in twelve months. But such books are

* This law imposes a fine of Rupees 100 and three months' imprisonment for the sale of any obscene books or pictures. Before the Act passed, three Natives were prosecuted in the Supreme Court, for selling three obscene works, valued 4 annas each, fines and the cost of Court involved the defendants in an expense of Rupees 1,300, other book-sellers were so terrified at these examples that they destroyed the greater part of their obscene stock.

now sold on the sly and are not obtruded on the *public gaze* as before. For a list of such works published (See Appendix)

ETHICS AND MORAL TALES—*Printed for Sale 39,700 Copies.*

The two great ethical books in Bengali for centuries have been the *Hitopodesh*, a translation from the Sanscrit, compiled on the plan of Æsop's fables, giving moral apologues,* and *Chanak's Slokes* taught by memory in all the indigenous schools of Bengal and Behar. The old Hindu writings and popular proverbs abound with a number of pithy, pointed, ethical sayings, which the common people retain in their memory, and retail in conversation to illustrate their remarks. They like translated works that are formed on this model.†

The want of books on this subject was felt many years ago, and in 1819 Rajah Radhacant Deva, one of the profoundest Sanskrit Scholars in India, in conjunction with Ram Komul Sen and others, compiled those little books in Bengali, the *Nithi Katha*, which have met with a circulation of more than one million copies, treating in an anecdotal way of various virtues and duties.

The *Manaranjan Itihas* or pleasing moral tales, compiled by T. Dut in 1819, have met with a sale of more than 50,000 copies; of late years we have had the *Nitibodh*, an elegant translation by Rajkissen Banerjea, of Chamber's Moral Class Book, which has had a sale of more than 12,000 copies, and has yielded the author a profit of some 4,000 Rupees, the *Nitishikhá* by Ramnarayan Mittre, treating on moral duties with anecdotes in illustration, the *Dharmashikhá* by Akhay Kumar Dut handling very ably the various moral duties, the *Nitisar* by Dwarkanath Bideabushon, the *Satyea Chandradoy*, by Ramnarayan Mittre, published under the patronage of Captain Lees, designed under the form of a tale, with the scene laid at Burdwan and the characters, all Indian,

---

* This has been translated into more languages than any other book with the exception of the Bible, Arabian Nights, and Pilgrim's Progress.

† A translation of that famous apologue "Reynard the Fox" was printed in the *Education Gazette*, and became very popular with the readers.

to set forth the value of truth. The following is a list of other works of this kind :—

Name.	*Subject.*
Anwar Sokeli..	Moral Fables from the Persian, on truth, industry.
Bánaryástak	Answers to queries from the Sanskrit on knowledge, gentleness.
Chátak Ashtak.....	A moral allegory from the Sanskrit on spiritual taste.
Gyan Arnab.....	Tales and Anecdotes on the passions, youth, society.
Gyán Chandrika ...	Essays on perseverance, politeness, gambling, gratitude.
Gyánollás.	Essays on hospitality, covetousness, patience.
Gyán Pradip.....	Moral tales taken from scenes in Bengali life.
Mohá Mudgar.....	A short poem on the vanity of wordly enjoyments.
Meshpálak Bibaran	A translation of the Sheperd of Salisbury plain.
Pánch Ratna.....	On liberality, courage, avarice.
Pársik Itikas..... ...	Moral apologues drawn from animals.
Rajdut.....	Adams king's messengers.
Shánti Shatak	The vanity of earthly pursuits.

FICTION—*Printed for Sale* 33,050 *Copies.*

With the love of orientals for works of imagination this appears a small number, but many of the legends relating to the Hindoo Deities are written in such a mode and style as to produce on the readers or hearers the agreeable effect of fiction. Of recent works published one of the most popular with the Bengalis is a translation of the *Arabian Nights* in 5 volumes, which have been published by the Editor of the *Purnochundrodoy*. The translations of *Telemachus, Rasselas, Paul and Virginia, Robinson Cruso, Elizabeth or the Exiles of Siberi* aare much liked, as are the *Kadambari, Das Kumar, Nala Damayanti, Shakantala, Vrihat Katha* from the Sanskrit; still the cleverly written but indecent tale of *Videa Sundar*, composed last century with all the ability and licentiousness of a Fielding, holds its ground, and is sold 60 pages to the anna, so do the *Betal Panchabinsati, Tuta Nama*. Bengal needs a Sir W. Scott who will make fiction the vehicle of historic and other instruction, thus gradually superseding the old love tales. Two works of fiction in the Dicken's style have been lately published by a Native, *Allal Dulal* and *Mad Kaoye*, which exposes many of the evil practices in Native society, they have met with great success and a wide sale, we know of a town in the interor where 100 copies were purchased by Natives at once; they combine colloquial language, popular proverbs and vivid sketches of character. A work on a similar plan, the *Naba Babu Bilas*

ridiculing Young Bengal was composed 35 years ago and also met with a very extensive circulation.

LAW—*Printed for Sale* 4,000 *Copies.*

Large Editions of various works such as the duties of Darogahs, Revenue Laws, Translations of the Regulations and of the Reports in the Sudder, have been printed in former years so that there is a good supply in the market in 1857. The Natives have shown their love for litigation by having produced more than 100 distinct Bengali works on those subjects—all treat of Law as a matter of fact; but none dwell on it as a science.

MISCELLANEOUS—*Printed for Sale* 18,370 *Copies.*

This includes all books not entered in the other classes, such as Medical, Astrological, &c. &c., Palmestry is a very popular subject, the details are given in a work called the *Kákcharitra*, or auguries of the future by crows, one book explaining all this has had a very large sale for 40 years.

Medical works, prescribing treatment with Native Medicines, are very common. One work of this kind the *Chikitsarnab* by Halodar Sen has been sold to the extent of at least 1,20,000 copies. Some of the ablest European Doctors admit that Natives have among them many valuable remedies, and that Native drugs ought to be more generally used in practise as far cheaper and more suited to India. These Bengali books showed long ago what were the virtues of smoking *dhutura* in asthma, of using the *bel* fruit in dysentery; of the powder of *bhágbheranda* in toothache, and doubtless there are many other valuable remedies which wait the hand of the Europeans; but the Bengali Native Doctor educated at the Medical College is too fond of dear drugs, and of turning his knowledge into money to make much use of these books. Mr. Bachelor, a Medical Missionary in Orissa, has in this respect done much service by publishing in the Uriya language a work on the plan of Graham's Domestic Medicine. He gives in it both the European and Native mode of treatment. The book has been translated into Bengali and is of great value. There are various Bengali MSS. on medicine in the hands of the Vaideas or indigenous Doctors. These, if analysed, by a competent Medical man, would supply various cheap, valuable and

easily obtainable drugs, a question so important in those days of financial retrenchment.

LIST OF NATIVE DOCTOR'S MSS.

MS. Name.	*Subjects.*	*Authors.*
Ayurveda Darpan	Anatomy	Shrinath Roy of Chának.
Bhaishajyea Ratnávali	Medicine	Gobindo of Burdwan.
Baghabut	Surgery	Umes Chandra of Kanchrapara.
Charak	Diseases	Sambuchunder of Santipore.
Chaken Dut	Regimen	Chakra Dut Pani of Nuddea.
Harit	Diseases	Nilmani of Guptipara.
Nidhan	Diseases	Madhav.
Rasendra Chintamani	Medicine	Godadhur of Nyea Serai.
Rasratnakar	Medicine	Ramkrishna.
Rassagar	Medicine	Thakurdas.
Sar Kaumadi	Materia Medica	Horimohun of Pema.
Sushruta	Anatomy	Harischandro of Sonergong.
Vijayrakhita	Medicine, Disease	Vijagrakhite.

Among special subjects which have occupied the press, may be mentioned a controversy that raged years ago on the right of the Khaistas to wear the Brahminical thread, it called forth some 12 or 20 volumes on both sides, such as the *Kháista Dipiká, Khaista Kaurab* in 3 volumes, which brought forth an immense amount of Pauranic and antiquarian lore by Rajnarayan Mitter in order to refute the assumption of the Khaystas. The same author also published a periodical the *Kháista Kiran* to advocate his opinions. No work against caste, however, has appeared in Bengali from the pen of an Hindu, with the exception of a translation of a Budhist one.*

A book on the game of *Chess* the *Akbol Charitra*, was published in 1857. A work on music, the *Sangita Tarangini*, published about 10 years ago enters most elaborately and scientifically into the subject, but

* *The Bengali Class of the Medical College.*—This class contains 100 Pupils who are instructed through the Bengali language in a 3 years course in *Materia Medica, Anatomy, Practice of Medicine.* This has led to the production of Bengali text books on those subjects. The late Professor of Anatomy Madhu Sudhan Gupta, published a very excellent *Manual of Anatomy and Physiology* also a *Pharmacopia*; he was cut off by death. His successor Shiva C. Karmakar has written in Bengali for the use of the students, *Materia Medica Inorganic—Materia Medica Organic—Pharmaceutical Preparations.* The more native doctors get among the village population the more quickly will Medical Vernactular works multiply.

few Pundits can explain it, though the science of music was studied ages ago in India. Eight years since a native undertook a translation of the whole of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* into Bengali!—he issued ten numbers and then stopped. *Upáy darshak* or Memoirs for mofussilites on metalling and raising roads with illustrations was published in 1855 by H. Bayley, Esq., C. S., followed by another on Law Suits, both giving a variety of practical information.

A work on Phrenology was published by Káli Kumar Dás, President of the Phrenological Society. In 1824 appeared the *Korma Lochan*, a work on offences against the Shastras with the penalties attached. Various other works were published that may be classed among the curiosities of literature such as the *Sídhu Santoshini* in 1825 showing that oaths by Ganga Jal were forbidden by the Hindu religion. Translations of part of Homer and Milton, &c. have been published, but space will not allow the enlarging further on this subject.

MUSALMAN BENGALI—*Printed for Sale* 24,600 *Copies.*

Though few Musalmans will attend English Schools or allow themselves to be cast in the Saxon mould, yet there is a considerable amount of intelligence among them, and a love of reading on oriental subjects. Their minds are not dead but dreaming,* much might be done in prepar-

* Dr. Sprenger well acquainted with Musalmán literature makes the following remarks on this subject. "After the Musalmáns had, several centuries ago, entirely lost sight of the original idea of their religion, they are now beginning to make their sacred books intelligible to all. This must lead to results, analogous to those which the translation and study of the Bible produced in Europe. One of the most remarkable results of the progress of printing is the rapid increase of periodical and light literature. India is the only country in the whole Continent of Asia in which the press is entirely free, and there is hardly a town in the Upper Provinces in which there are not several newspapers published. Of late, several tales and religious works written expressly for ladies have been printed and seem to meet with a rapid sale. Though the new literature which is rising has not much intrinsic value, things are progressing as rapidly and as healthily as they did in Europe, when the art of printing came first into vogue. The tendency is Oriental and Mahomedan, but already a spirit of liberality is manifesting itself, which is the natural result of progress from school-learning and court refinement to a general civilization."

ing books for them got up *tastefully.* They speak Bengali but with a considerable intermixture of Persian or Urdu-terms, the books called Musalman Bengali are prepared on this plan, the idiom and terms are Persian, the language Bengali, it is in fact a compromise between Persian and Bengali, as Urdu was the same between Persian and Hindi, but as Bengali is the language of the Courts and the vernacular of the Schools, this dialect will probably die away gradually. In Lord Cornwallis' days Bengali Gentlemen wrote even on domestic affairs in Persian. These books are read chiefly by boatmen, who, like the Venice gondoleers, are fond of song, and by Musalman servants, shopkeepers. The following is a list of these books which are published annually and which have an extensive circulation :—

Names.	*Pages.*	*Descriptions.*
Abu Sáma	27.	The Life of the Kaliph Omar's son.
Ajabol Kabar	64.	Punishment in the grave.
Amir Hámza	444.	On the murder of Muhammad's Uncle.
Báhár Dánesh	206.	Amusing tales ridiculing women.
Bakbhmola	48.	On the awakening of the Careless.
Bedrâol Gáphelín	167.	
Bhábalábh Shuat	192.	Songs, &c. &c.
Chhar Darvish	288.	Tale of the four Darvishes.
Golabokáoli	218.	A Love tale.
Hazarater toallád	25.	Muhammad's birth.
Hazár Machhlá	108.	One Thousand proverbs on religion.
Hatim Táé	299.	Life of a noted Arab Chief.
Iblichh Námá	72.	On Satan's temptations.
Ichhlam Gatí	100.	On the behaviour of Musalmans.
Imán Churi	31.	On Infidels.
Jaygun	262.	The Life of a female warrior.
Káji Hayrân	92.	The judge confounded.
Kunji Behári	28.	A Tale.
Keyámat Námá	188.	On the Judgment Day.
Lálmón Kechhá	20.	Tale of a king's daughter.
Maulad Adam	86.	The Life of Adam.
Maulad Sherif	186.	Birth of Muhammad.
Maktal Hachhen	276.	The Death of Haseyn.
Mephtáhul Jenát		The Key of Paradise.
Meyaráj Námá	64.	Muhammad's ascent to Heaven.
Múchhe Raybár	15.	History of Moses.
Mursid Námá	23.	
Nijámal Ichhlám	52.	Rules of Islamism.

Nurel Imán	99.	On Devotion.
Ophát Námá.....	24.	Muhammad's death.
Rada Monkera.....	104.	Refutation of unbelievers.
Sháh Námá.....	340.	A History of the Persian kings.
Shurju Ujál	40.	Account of a female warrior.
Siphátá Selát.....	47.	On Prayer.
Sáphaytol Momeuin	144.	On the salvation of believers.
Soná Bhán	39.	Account of a female warrior.
Tajhiz Takphin	112.	On burial.
Tombihl Jáhelin.....	102.	Punishment of the ignorant.
Totá Itihás.....	130.	Tales.
Tumbihul Gáphelin		The punishment of the wicked.
Yujuff Zuleiká	126.	The loves of Joseph and Zuleika

The Bible Society have printed in this dialect the Gospel of Luke and several other portions of the Scriptures. The Tract Society have published several Tracts in it.

MYTHOLOGY AND HINDOOISM—*Printed for Sale 96,150 Copies.*

The *Ramayan, Mahabharat, Chandi, Ganga Bhakti* written two or three centuries ago, hold their ground in point of circulation, and are much improved as respects typographical neatness. A great knowledge of these works is gained, however, by hearing them read or chaunted by professional reciters; what Homer was to the Greeks, the Epic Poems the Ramayan and Mahabharat are to the Hindus.

The Puranas and Shastras have been largely translated;* of late several works have been published to explain to Hindu youth the tenets of Hinduism, such as the *Hindu Dharma Marma* by Lokanath Bose, the *Smriti Darpan* or Catechism of Hindu ceremonies and ritual practices, the *Jyán chandrángshu* or popular solution of 18 questions relating to the Tantras, Manu, Upanishads—the design of these works is to serve for Hindu youth in School what the Assemblies and Church Catechism are to Christian children.

---

* See "Descriptive Catalogue of Bengali Books" in which a list of 230 different Pauranic works, which have been printed is given; in the advertisement lists of the *Purnachandrady* Newspaper for 1838 out of 138 Bengali works 136 are on Hinduism, the majority of the books are Vaishnab. The Vedantists have published 40 works distinguished for their high metaphysical caste of thought.

While Hinduism in its Sivite and Vaishnav form has expounded its tenets, in the *Tantrik* form very little is printed either in Sanskrit or Bengali: we have works such as the *Stripuhlakhin dipiki* which give copious quotations from the Tantrik Shastras, but on obscene subjects.

NATURAL SCIENCES—*Printed for Sale* 2,250 *Copies.*

These comprise three treatises on Astronomy, one on Mechanics, two on Natural Philosophy, two on Botany, one on Zoology, one on Human Physiology, one on Natural Theology.

The result of teaching the above works has shown how much easier it is to popularise science where the technical terms are given in the native language, than where, as when taught through English, half the time of those Natives, who are not well acquainted with English, is spent in breaking the *shell of hard words* before they can get at the *kernel of meaning.* The terms used in these books *define themselves*, as the Bengali in common with the German, Sanskrit, Hebrew and other oriental languages uses names as expressive of qualities. We give some illustrations taken from the books themselves.

English Scientific Term.	*Bengali Term.*	*Meaning of Bengali.*
Diaphoretic	*Svedkárak*	Producing perspiration.
Narcotics	*Nidrákárak*	Sleep producer.
Tonics	*Balkárak*	Strengtheners.
Anthelmintics	*Kriminashak*	Vermin destroyer.
Cryptogamous	*Abeaktapushpak*	Flowers not shown.
Avalanch	*Nihar sphut*	Shooting down of Snow.
Fossil Bone	*Asthibhut Prastur*	Bone become stone.
Cyclone	*Bátabarta*	A circular wind.
Pluviometer	*Brishti mápyantra*	Rain measurer.
Palozoic Age	*Matsea Yug*	Era of fishes.
Leguminous	*Simdharmik*	Bean plants.
Pachydermata	*Sthulcharma*	Thick-skinned.

All the Indian Languages, even those not derived from the Sanskrit such as the Tamul and Telegu draw all the technical terms on religion, literature and science from the Sanskrit, which like the German, has the valuable property not only of making its own technical terms self-

defining, but also of communicating the same power to all the languages derived from it.* Hence it has been found by experience that where natives have time to acquire only a smattering of English it is easier for them to learn scientific subjects through their own language, while they study English as a *Language*, the same as French is studied in England : this plan has been attended with success in the North West Provinces and has been strongly recommended to be carried out in Bengal by the Committee for the Improvement of Schools appointed by the Director of Public Instruction.

NEWSPAPERS—*Printed for Sale 2,950 Copies.*

THE number of Newspapers in circulation is small compared with that of other publications ;† but yet their influence is great, extending at an average of 10 readers for each paper to 30,000 persons, and conveying to numbers in the Mofussil their views relating to Government measures. The Editors have attached to their offices Natives who translate from the English Newspapers, hence the Editors becoming cognisant through this channel of the abuse freely lavished on Natives by some English Editors, a spirit antagonistic to Europeans, is excited ; we have frequently observed with Natives that read English Newspapers a feeling of indignation against Europeans which does exist only in a modified degree amongst Natives whose reading is in vernacular channels. The English Newspapers, in too many cases, cherish the spirit of antagonism of race. Yet during the Punjab war and the Mutiny, the Native press, though viewing affairs more from an oriental than an English stand point, has maintained on the whole a moderate tone—very different from the Persian and Urdu Papers.

---

* The Tamul is very expressive, thus a vowel means *uyir i. e.* the life of a word : a consonant is *mey* the body : the junction of a vowel and consonant *uyir may i. e.* united body : coco-nut is *ternei i. e.* sweet nut : tiger *kadu i. e.* very sharp mouth : river *cavery i. e.* saffron colored waters.

† This does not include the Bengali *Government Gazette* of Serampore, which circulates weekly 2,500 copies, nor the Burdwan *Sambad*, nor a paper until lately in circulation the *Rungpore Bartabaha*.

The oldest of the existing Newspapers is the *Chandrika*, established in 1820 as the advocate of Widow burning, and of the old Hindu *regime;* spirited articles on this subject brought Rammohun Roy into the field, and he started the *Kaumudi* in 1819 as the staunch advocate of reform. The Editor of the *Chandrika* for 25 years was Bhawani Banerjea, an able Sanskrit and Bengali scholar, the leader of the *Dharma Sabha* of which the *Chandrika* was the organ. The *Chandrika* occasionally barks now, but it is toothless: the body of Hindu reformers is too strong for it.*

The next in age of the existing papers is the *Prabhākar*, a daily Journal begun in 1830; moderate in its tone, distinguished for the ability of its literary articles, the elegance of its style, and keenness of its wit and particularly in the poetry contributed to its columns by its late Editor Ishwar Chandra Gupta, who was a very able and elegant Bengali poet. Its poetry contributed very much to increase its subscribers; it is mentioned of the early volumes "the poetry was so very excellent and it pleased the Natives to such a degree, that they sought to read nothing besides." The Editor carried on a controversy with the Editor of the *Darpan* on Female education, remarking "by the burning heat of the *Prabhakar*, a fire instantly springing from the bowels of

* Since this Report was made out an able weekly Newspaper, the *Sómprakâsh* issues from the Sanskrit Press, it gives much useful information and comments freely on the political occurrences of the day. The *Chandrika* in its palmy days gave a great insight into the current of native thought, due notice was given of all the poojahs, accounts of Rajas, bulbul fights, defence of Cheruk Poojahs on the authority of the *Utar Khanda* of the *Vrihat Dharma Puran*. The Editor calls the Young Bengals of the day "Chittagong Feringis" and considers that "the teaching natives English incapacitates them for the performance of any sacred rites, since in repeating a sacred text some foreign words connected with their studies would intrude themselves on the mind and thus destroy the sanctity of their studies." The Editor was a bitter opponent of Missionaries and remarks thus, "Persons hoping that Hindus on becoming Christians may succeed to the paternal inheritance, are like the cats who wished they had wings in order to devour all the birds, but never got them." Yet the Editor gives himself credit for not believing the report current among the natives "that the Missionaries receive Rupees 10,000 for every convert they make." But the defence of Satiism was his great aim, hence in 1825 he fills 6 columns 4to. of the *Chandrika* with a translation of the discussion on Sati in the House of Commons. Now and then there are some good literary articles, and in the *Chandrika* of 1825 there is a series of very useful papers on the various Zillahs in Bengal, translated from the English.

the ancient *Darpan*, has burnt up his heap of cotton like arguments for the education of women."

The year 1838 saw the rise of two of the existing papers, the *Purnachundroday* and the *Bhaskar*, both of which have held on their course to the present day as leaders of Native opinion. The *Purnachandrodoy* though a daily has seldom involved itself in the expression of strong political opinions, it gives various items of news and a variety of literary information.*

The *Bhaskar*, a tri-weekly has always been regarded as *the* Native paper of Calcutta, and it has commented freely on men and things, causing many a man to wince under its lash, and particularly in the days of the first Editor Shrinath Roy. The *Bhaskar* circulates as far as the Punjab, and has subscribers in England among Europeans who wish to keep up their acquaintance with the Native press. The year 1840 was a memorable year in the annals of the *Bháskar*. The Editor with his caustic pen had passed severe strictures on the Raja of Andul for expelling two Brahmans from the *Dharma Sabhá* and for causing a Brahman to marry a Vaishnab, the Raja had the Editor way-laid and beaten with clubs and then carried off to Andul and kept in a damp room, from which daylight was excluded, the right hand was pounded with a pestle as a punishment for having used it to write against the Rajah.† The Editor escaped, prosecuted the Rajah in the Supreme Court, and he was fined 1000 Rupees. The paper still went on and the Editor succeeded so well in his labors that in 1848 he gave a grand evening party on "the birth day of the *Bhaskar*, when

* The *Purnachandradoy* started in 1835 as a stalwart defender of Hindu orthodoxy and an abettor of the *Chandrika*, giving in each number a hymn in praise of one of the gods, a short poem on an ethical subject, general news, and letters complaining of the spread of English and decline of Hinduism, but in 12 months it came out as a weekly and advocated popular education. In 1839 its circulation reached 800. It has always maintained a gentlemanly tone towards its opponents, never indulging in scurrility; this paper has been always a grand advertising medium for Bengali books.

† Further torture was inflicted, a specimen of the doings of Zemindars and Indigo Planters in the Mofussil, the arm was pounded with an iron bar till it was broken at the wrist, and then hot fire balls were applied to different parts of the person, his arms were tied behind his back, an iron bar was introduced between them and by twisting it about an effort was made to wrench his shoulders out of joint. This punishment of an Editor was worthy of the King of Naples.

the guests were sumptuously entertained on milk, curds, thick milk, cream and Rupees to the Brahmans."

In 1840 a weekly publication of great value in making the natives acquainted with the proceedings of Government appeared, the *Bengali Government Gazette:* it contained the Acts of the Legislative Council, the Circular Orders of the Sudder Dewani, Government notices, &c. &c. The editor of the *Darpan*, who had long been opposed to the system of excluding from information all natives unacquainted with English, was appointed Editor. It has a large circulation, and is of great value as a medium of communication between Government and the people.

Among extinct newspapers the first position is due to the *Serampore Darpan* which from 1818 to 1840, conveyed a vast amount of useful news throughout 60 stations in the Zillahs of Bengal.* It was wisely patronised by the Marquis of Hastings, and the leading functionaries of Government.† The Editor, J. C. Marshman, Esq., made it the vehicle of giving accurate news on political matters, and it was a medium of conveying from natives in the Mofussil information and complaints regarding local matters, it was a check on mal-administration in remote districts.

The clear and energetic mind of Ram Mohan Roy saw, that the Vernacular press was a better vehicle than the tongue for advocating Hindu reform, hence in 1819 he started the *Kaumudi* which waged war to the knife against the *Chandrika*, the staunch defender of widow burning and caste; the *Kaumudi* lasted to see the abolition of sati by Lord Bentinck, the effectual carrying out of which was in no small degree owing to the *Kaumudi*, and similar papers preparing the native mind for the abolition. In 1822 the *Timirnáshak* and *Bangadut* appeared,

* In Bombay the first Native Newspaper was published in Mahratta in 1823, in Madras not till 1833 in Tamul and Telegu, about 1825 a Newspaper was published in Calcutta in *Sanskrit*, and continued in existence a few years.

† The Marquis of Hastings levied one-fourth only of the usual amount of postage on the *Darpan*. Lord Amherst further encouraged it by subscribing for 100 copies to be distributed in Government offices. It was taken subsequently by the Chief Civilians in the Mofussil, and often gave them valuable information respecting their Districts, which they could not obtain through official channels. Natives wrote to the *Darpan* knowing that their remarks would gain the ear of the Authorities.

the latter was edited by an able Sanscrit scholar Nil Ratna Haldar, Dewan of the Salt Board, it continued 17 years. In 1830 the *Sudhàkar* and *Anubádika** were started, and in 1831 appeared the *Sukhàkar*, *Ratnàkar* and *Sabha Rajendra*, the latter was edited in Persian as well as Bengali by a Maulvi. The paper that for the next thirteen years contributed much to Hindu enlightenment was the *Gyánáneshwan*, edited by two ex-students of the Hindu College, it was the strenuous advocate of Vernacular education, agricultural education, and of Bengali being the language of the Courts, &c. Its correspondence columns discussed at large various social evils among the Hindus, such as the *Baruàri pujah*, the roguery of Native Doctors charging 1000 per cent on their medicines, caste practices such as the refusal to eat sugar refined by cow bones, &c. &c.

Between 1832 and 1838 we have the *Ratnábáli*, *Sársangraha Sudá Sindu*, *Dibákar*, *Gunákar*, *Saudámini*, *Mritunjay*, *Sateabádi*. The *Ratnàbali* was started to defend the rite of *Sati*, and when the appeal of Natives to England on this subject failed, this journal observed —"The King of England is not in charge of the Government, the people make a King of their own as in Bengal, an earthen pot is put up and worshipped." The promulgation of the law abolishing *Sati* caused six or seven Bengali newspapers to start into existence, but the zeal for widow burning soon cooled, and those organs of public opinion also expired.† The *Mritunjay* newspaper was almost entirely in verse.

In 1838 was published the *Rasaráj*, once noted for its original metrical compositions, it soon became the *Weekly Despatch* of Calcutta, a receptacle of filthy remarks, personal quarrels and obscenity, thus relieving the listlessness of ignorant life. In 1840 it was remarked of it by a contemporary journal, "the editor experiences a pleasure in wounding the most delicate feelings we are capable of; he indulges in the most scandalous language, in order, as he thinks to force men to a righte-

---

* The *Anubadiká* was chiefly a translation of the *Reformer*, an English paper edited by natives.

† Even the *Dharma Sabhá* itself which was founded in order to restore the rite of Sati was divided in opinion as to the propriety or not of presenting an address to Lord W. Bentinck when he was leaving India, although he abolished the rite with one stroke of his pen.

ous sense of their duty." Sometimes as much as Rupees 500 are said to have been given as hush money, in order that articles affecting certain parties might not appear. The paper lasted till 1856.

In 1839 were published the *Arunaday* by Jaganarayan Mukerjea, a Zemindar, the *Sujanranjan* to defend people against the attacks of the *Rasaraj*, and the *Banga Dut*, a liberal paper,—the latter the only Native newspaper that was ever published on a Sunday.

We give a list of defunct Papers published between 1840 and 1854.

Name.	*Year first published.*	*Remarks.*
Murshidabad Patrika	1840.	Established by the Berhampur Raja to improve his tenantry.
Gyándipika	1840.	General News, Editor Bhagavut Charan.
Bháratbandu	1841.	Edited by Syeamacharan Benerjea.
Bangala Spektater ...	1842.	Anglo Bengali, Edited by R. G. Ghose and T. C. Mittre to advocate reform.*
Bhringa Dut	1842.	Edited by Nilkomul Dás.
Rájráni	1844.	Edited by Ganga Naryan Basu.
Sarbarasrangini	1844.	
Jagatdip..	1846.	Edited by Maulvi Bugerati in Persain, Hindi, Bengali, English.
Mártanda	1846.	Pentelingual Urdu, English, Bengali, Persian, Hindi, Shone, for one month only.
Gyándarpan	1847.	Edited by Umakant Banerjea, lasted three years.
Sujanbanda	1847.	Ditto by Nobin Chandra Day.
Jyánárjan	1847.	Ditto by Chaitanyea Charan Adhikari.
Kabearatnákar	1847.	Ditto Umakant Banerjea, satirical *a la Punch.*
Digbijay.....	1847.	Ditto Dwarkanath Mukerjee.
Akkal Gurum	1847.	Ditto Brojanath; takes the side of the *Probhakar* against the *Bhaskar.*
Manoranjan	1847.	Ditto Gopal Chundra Dey.
Rangpur bártábaha...	1847.	Ditto Gurucharan Roy.
Kaustubh	1848.	Ditto Mohesh Chandra Ghose.
Muktábali	1848.	Ditto Kalikant Bhattacharjee.
Rasamudgar	1848.	Ditto Khettramohun Banerjee.
Ratnabarshan	1848.	Ditto Madheb Chandra Ghose.
Dinamani	1848.	Ditto Gopal Chandra Dey, satirical.

* A useful paper, its bilingual character was against it, doubling the expence.

Arunodoy	1848.	Edited by Panchánan Banerjee.
Jyánratnakar	1848.	Ditto Táricharan Roy.
Jyárchundroday	1848.	Ditto Radhánáth Bose.
Rasúsagar	1848.	Ditto Rongalal Banerjea.
Bringadut	1848.	
Rasamudgar	1849	Ditto Khettromohan Banerjee, upheld the *Chandrikas** a rival of the *Rasaraj* abusing it for abusing others.
Mahajan Darpan.....	1849.	Ditto Jay Kali Basu, a weekly mercantile paper.
Rasaratnákar	1849.	Ditto Jadunath Pal.
Sujanranjan	1849.	Ditto Gobin Chandra Gupta.
Sujanbandu	1849.	Ditto Nabin Chandra Day.
Gyanpradáini	1849.	Ditto Bisheshwar Banerjee.
Sarbasubhakári	1850.	Ditto Matilal Chatterjee, a *censor morum.*
Satyea Pradip	1850.	Ditto M. Townsend. A Weekly Epitome of News with literary articles and scientific subjects illustrated.†
Jyánodoy.....	1851.	Ditto Chandra Sekhar of Connagar.
Nasakar	1851.	Ditto Nilkomul Dáss.

Whether one looks at the stagnation of Village life, the need of rousing the Native mind from the torpor of local selfishness, the wish for *ti-kainan* among Hindus as well as Europeans, the importance of the Native Newspaper press is very great. Let any European look through the files of these papers, and he will get a keen insight into the wishes and wants of the *people* and not of mere Calcutta Babus, he will see there the oppressions of Darogahs and Amlahs fully expressed, the want of roads, the fantastic tricks of Young European Officials, of men in Court, of practices such as swearing on a bundle of rags, which for 11 years the people had fancied was the Koran.

The late Mutinies have shown what monstrous reports about Government and its proceedings can be circulated among Natives. Even the

* In the Chandrika, twenty years ago a clever drama was published, turning into ridicule the proceedings in Court of a young Magistrate ignorant of the language and manners of the Hindus; memorials have been frequently published in it, complaining on the part of the inhabitants of large districts of the bribery of Amlahs. We have an account in a newspaper of a Darogah who in one year realised 1½ Lac of Rupees.

† After two years the Editor, owing to other engagements was obliged to give up the paper. This experiment of a weekly paper after the model of the *Friend of India* was most successful, it gave short paragraphs of news and facts which are more to Native taste than long dissertations.

Nana Sahib, an educated man, could pen a proclamation abounding with the grossest absurdities. If Government wish correct news to circulate in the Villages they must use the vernacular press as their organ for diffusing it; the enemies of the English Government are not inactive, already ideas are rapidly spreading in various districts that the English power is on the wane, that the Russians are coming to India and would govern it better than the English do.

The native newspapers are humble in appearance, yet like the ballads of a nation they often act where laws fail, and as straws, on a current, they show its direction. In it questions of sati, caste, widow re-marriage, kulin polygamy have been argued with great skill and acuteness on both sides; they have always opposed having a foreign language as the language of the Courts:* the atrocities of Indigo Planters and the blunders of young Magistrates have been laid bare, while the correspondence columns open out a view of native society no where else to be found, now and then extracts from details of crime in England are given tos how that there are faults with the English too. Moral tales are frequently published, and in the columns of the *Bhâskar*, a series appeared which have been since reprinted in the book form,—the *Gyín Pradip*. Nor have the Muses been forgotten, there are numbers of short pieces on the seasons and on the varied aspect and objects of nature, many of them possessing considerable poetic merit; the *Prabhákar* has contained many from the pen of Ishwar Chunder Gupta, the ablest poet in Bengal. As to each paper is attached a Native acquainted with English, there are translations of many valuable English subjects scattered through those papers on history, biography, natural philosophy, ethics.† Some of the

* The *Gyánaneshwan* in 1835 remarks on this subject:—"Courts of Justice are made not for the *ease of judges*, but for the conveniance of the people. A Court is to be considered as a temple of justice, not a college of learning; the masses in Bengal must be approached by the gates of their one tongue." A correspondent of the *Darpan* in 1831:—"If a Persian purwana is sent to a village, the people tremble as a man does when he passes through a difficult path of a rainy night." A native editor expresses the aversion of the Amlahs to Bengali as the language of the Courts, thus, "when through the strong wind of a royal order, the sea of Bengali rolled in on them, the field was at once submerged, and seeing no shore at hand, they are plunged into anxiety. If you rip the Amlahs open, you will not find even the first letter of the Bengali alphabet."

† The "Bengali works.—*Pátábali* No. 3, *Pátábali* No. 4 are almost entirely composed of extracts from the native newspapers, as is the "*Selections from the Native press*," published by the Vernacular Literature Committee.

papers have correspondents, and at the time of the Kabul and Panjab wars accurate information was regularly given of the progress of events, while news is given from the *crim. cons.* and murders of London to the latest events in the Mahratta Ditch.

Nor has the Mofussil been without its Bengali papers, even Benares has published Bengali papers since 1846. The Bengali inhabitants of Benares live by themselves in a separate part of the town, where they speak the Bengali langurge, read Bengali books and maintain one or two Bengali presses, hence Bengali is taught in one or two of the schools in Benares.* The *Benares Chandroday* and *Kishibártá Prakáshika* newspapers have been the organs of this Benares community. Murshedabad once had a newspaper under the patronage of the Berhampore Raja, who wished to make it a medium for enlightening his ryots. Rungpore had for several years a newspaper, the *Rangpur Bártábaha*, the chief expenses were defrayed by a liberal Zemindar of the district, the paper was friendly to Female Education. Burdwan has had two newspapers, the *Burdwan Chandroday* and *Sambad Burdwan* the Rajah's patronage has been liberally given.† Midnapore in 1851-2, had a newspaper, the *Midnapore Adheakha* edited by H. V. Bayley Esq., Collector of the district. At *Hooghly* a press has been maintained for years, but no newspaper is published. High postage rates were formerly a great obstruction to the Mofussil Newspaper press.

Bengali Newspapers in the Mofussil.

PERIODICALS—*Printed for Sale* 8,000 *Copies.*

The oldest of the existing Periodicals is the *Tatvabodhini Patriká* which has a monthly circulation of 800 copies, and has always been distinguished for the ability of its Editors, and the research of its literary articles. It is the organ of the *Tatvabodhini Sabhá* and as such has

---

* It is striking how Bengalis when far away from their native country cling to their language, this case in Benares is one illustration the coolies of the Mauritius are another; they in many cases learn in the Mauritius to read Bengali, and some of them indent on Calcutta for books.

† The Raja has published at his own expense various Bengali books, such as the *Sangit Pákrájeswar, Adea Khand, Ajudhya Khand.*

given a great variety of translations of Vedic writings; since it started in 1843 it has had in its columns a number of valuable articles on Physiology, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Biography, Sketches of Hindu Sects, and some of these articles have been re-produced in the *Chárú Pát.* There is another monthly periodical which upholds Vedantism the *Satyea Sanchárini Patriká* established in 1856 as the organ of a Sabhá; opposed to these is the *Nitea Dharmánuranjiká* "the daughter of the Chandrika" which since 1851 has devoted its columns to the defence of idolatry; the Editor, like another Julian, accumulates all the ancient learning of the country in defence of his position. The *Másik Patriká* on the other hand eschews religious discussions in its pages and applies itself to social questions of Hindu reform which it advocates in the form of tales, biography, anecdotes, the style is homely, but the zeal of the Editor Radhanath Sikdar for the moral improvement of his countrymen, is most laudable.

The *Vividártha Sangraha* or Bengali Penny Magazine was commenced in 1851 by the Vernacular Literature Society; each monthly number contains 16 pp. 4to. illustrated by plates on subjects of Science, History and Natural History. The Verncular Literature Society contribute towards its support 80 Rupees out of the monthly grant of 150 Rupees which it receives from Government, the Society also pays the postage of the copies despatched into the Mofussil, as the postage has always been the great obstruction to the circulation of vernacular books in the interior of Bengal. The following is the last report relating to this periodical:— "The disturbances of the past year have deprived the "Vividártha Sangraha" of all its subscribers in the N. W. Provinces to the number of upwards of a hundred, and its circulation is now confined to the districts of Bengal and Behar. The number of copies issued monthly is about 700, of which nearly 350 are taken by people in the Mofussil, mostly small Zemindars, Amlahs of Courts, and teachers in vernacular and other schools. They evince a great fondness for the periodical, and pay their subscriptions with regularity, the remittances being generally made in postage stamps. The subjects treated of in the last volume may be arranged, as heretofore, under the different heads of trades and manufactures, topography and antiquities, history, biography, customs, conditions and other characteristics of the people of different countries, natural history, physiology, moral tales and miscellaneous extracts. In their selection the

taste of the readers has always been consulted, and in compliance with their wishes, a much greater number of articles has been given on trades and manufactures and ethnology than on any other subject. Under the first head there are articles on the manufacture of soap, candles, camphor, aromatics and sugar; under the second, notices of the Todas of the Neilgherries, the Brazilian and Esquimaux Indians; the natives of Terra del Fuego, the Bechuanas, Corana Hotentots, Circassians, Javanese, and the Gipsys. The other heads include a large number of articles, all of which are intended to convey to the bulk of the people instruction on subjects which have been hitherto inaccessible to all but English scholars."

The *Krishi Sangraha,* is the organ of the Agri-Horticaltural Society, the first volume contains no less than 36 papers of interest, some on the cultivation of such products as flax, tobacco, sugar-cane, date, safflower and others on various horticultural subjects, notwithstanding the apathy of the Zemindars this work is making its way.

The *Arunaday* commenced in 1856 a bi-monthly at one Rupee annual subscription, the organ of the Christian Tract Society, is designed not only to supply the Native mind with wholesome pabulum, but also to "describe the wonders on God's earth, the marvels of human invention, and the lives of illustrious men. The spirit and tendencies of the native Press will be duly noticed. Every number will contain such a summary of important intelligence as may be most interesting to Native readers; while the great social reforms which concern the welfare of India shall from time to time engage earnest attention. In keeping with the tone and taste of the age, each number of the periodical will be illustrated with a few appropriate lead cuts." It has 170 Native and 103 European subscribers who unitedly take 835 copies.

The *Bháratbarshiya Sabhá Bigyápini* is the organ of the British Indian Association which has hitherto been the representative of the Native community to the British public, but they now feel that their own views must be made known to the masses and hence the issue of this monthly organ. The *Kalikata Patriká* has been recently established.

Of extinct periodicals the first was the *Digdarsan,* begun at Serampore in 1818, edited by J. Marshman, Esq. it gave articles on the dis-

covery of America, Balloons, Indian trade, Indigenous trees in India, Steam, Elephants, Ancient History, Remarkable Cities in India, it was very serviceable in schools. In 1819 the London Missionary Society printed and published at their own expense 2,000 copies of a monthly periodical called the *Gospel Magazine* designed for sale and distribution among Native Keranis and intelligent natives in villages, it treated of biography, history, anecdotes, natural philosophy, expressions of dying Christians.* Some portions of this were translated into Chinese. In 1821 Ram Mohun Roy began the *Brahmanical Magazine* which condemned the Christian Trinity, and gave a defence of the Vedas against the attacks of Missionaries.

The followiug is a list of periodicals which appeared between 1831 and 1851 :—

Names.	*Year.*	*Subject.*
Shástra Prakásh	1831.	Extracts from the Puranas, and from Shangkar Achárycea.
Gyánodoy	1831.	Edited by Ram Chandra Mittre, on History and Science.
Jyán Sindhutaranga...	1832.	Ditto Rasik Mallik, Ethics and Literature.
Pashábali	1832.	Ditto Ram Chandra Mittre, Natural History.
Char Anná Patriká...	1833.	Ditto Ethical Essays and Historical Anecdotes.
Vidyea Sár Sangraha	1834.	Manual of Literature and Science.†
Gyandipiká	1840.	Edited by Bhawáni Chatturjea.
Shashadar...	1842.	Ditto Kalidás Moitre.
Videádarshan	1842.	Ditto Akhay Kumar Dut, Ethics, Literature.
Mangalupákhean	1843.	Church History, Mahomedanism, Christian duties.
Sarbarasranjiká	1844.	History, Ethics.
Upadeshak.....	1846.	Religious and Literary information.
Jagatbanda Patriká...	1846.	Literature, edited by Hindu College Students.
Kaustubh Kiran	1846.	On caste and astrology edited by Rájnarayan Mitre.

* It excluded religious controversy, its principle being—"The sword of the spirit loses its edge if dipped in the water of strife, to beeome quick and powerful it must be bathed in the oil of love."—Notwithstanding this and that a Hurkaru was employed for the gratuitous distribution, varicus ignorant natives declined to take it, imagining that as the title was the same from month to month the contents were the same.

† It gave interesting articles on the Ancient Britons, the Religion and Philosophy of the Romans, Anglo Saxons, Laws of Motion, Commerce, Ancient History. It was conducted by students of the Hindu College and M'. Wollaston.

Satyea Sanchárini ...	1847.	Advocated Female Education.*
Kaista Kiran	1847.	Advocated the claims of the Khaistas to the Brahminical thread.
Hindu Dharma Chandrodoy	1847.	Defence of Puranic Hinduism.†
Durjandaman Mahanabami	1847.	Defence of Puranic Hinduism, edited by Mohan Dás.‡
Gyán Sanchárini	1848.	Organ of Sabhá in Kánchrapárá.
Kábearatnákar	1848.	Edited by a student of the Hindu College.
Muktábali	1848.	Ditto Kali Kánta of Sibpore §
Bhaktisuchak	1849.	Ditto Ram Nidhi.
Rasaratnákar	1849.	Jadunath Pál.
Satyearnab	1849.	Literary and Christian.
Satyea Dharma Prakáshiká	1849.	Advocated Karta Bhoja tenets.
Durbikhaniká	1850.	Edited by Dwarkanath Majumdar.
Sarbashubikari	1850.	Against ghat murders, the Churuck, early marriage.
Dharma Marma Prakáshiká	1850.	Organ of a Sabha at Konnaegur.
Jyán Darshan	1851.	On useful knowledge.
Sudhánsu	1852.	On useful and religious knowledge.‖
Jyánodoy	1852.	Edited by C. S. Banerjea.
Sulabh Patriká	1853.	Edited by Ram C. Mittre.¶
Dharmaráj	1854.	A defence of Puranic Hinduism.
Vidutsáhini Patrika ..	1854.	Essays on moral and other subjects.

Of works that have been published in the Encyclopedia or Serial form was on *Anatomy* translated from the 5th Edition of the Encyclopediah Britannica by F. Carey in 1818 pp. 638 8vo. It was intended to form the first of a series on Art and Science, but only this one was

---

* Edited by Shamacharan Bose as the organ of a Vedantic Sabha, the *profits* to go to charity school, moral essays inserted.

† The organ of the Vishnu Sabha, an opposition to the *Vedanta Sabha*.

‡ On the frontispiece was a wood cut, the figure of a cross to which a chain is fastened, symbolizing that this Journal would oppose Christianity. The subject of the right of the Khaistas to the Brahminical thread was raised, but the Editor said he received more letters on the point in a week than he could insert in a year.

§ Begun under the patronage of Rajnarayan of Andul to show from the Kalika and other Puranas that the Khaistha has had no right to the Brahminical thread.

‖ Edited by the Rev. K. Banerjea.

¶ Interesting articles on Morals, Literature, History, &c.

published, though there were 300 native subscribers.—It was too dear six Rupees, and there was no school of medicine in existence then which required such a work. Medical treatises have since been published, but they are better adapted.

In 1828 Professor Wilson equally distinguished as a friend to English and Sanscrit studies, became president of a "Society for translating European Sciences." It started a serial the *Vigyan Sebadhi* which reached 15 parts, treating of the Geography of India, Hydrostatics, Mechanics, Optics and Pneumatics, with a translation of Brougham on the advancement of Science. The Committee of Public Instruction subscribed for 100 copies.

In 1846 Government patronised a serial called the Bengal Encyclopedea, edited by the Rev. K. Banerjea. and designed to give distinct treatises on Biography, History, Literature and Science, the following were published—*Life of Galileo—History of Rome—History of Egypt, Lives* of Confucius, Plato, Yudishtir, Vikramadityea, Alfred, Sultan Mahmud; *Moral Tales*, a translation of Adams' King's Messenger and Edgsworths Reward of Honesty, *Geography of the World, Miscellaneous Readings* in History, Voyages, Apothegms, selections from Hindu, Greek and Roman writers.—*Watts on the Improvement of the Mind.*—The serial was too high priced, and while nearly all the Bengali copies quickly sold, much of the diglot or Anglo Bengali remained unsaleable until the price was reduced to that of the cost of the paper merely.*

PICTURES.

Though the number of these "universal language books" is not entered in this list of books, yet pictures printed or painted, illustrating the deeds of the gods and goddesses, are sold by tens of thousands at two pice each: they may be seen pasted up in the chief Native shops against the walls. By them the Hindu, though unable to read, can learn the history of his religion.

* A serial work under the management of one Editor but with various contributors would be of great use now, like that of Chambers series or the Tract Society's monthly volume.

Though in the North Western Provinces the Government have Lithographed in the Agra Jail a number of pictures of beasts, birds, with descriptions in Hindi underneath, yet in Bengal nothing has been done in this respect by the Education Department. In Assam however the American Missionaries have since 1846 published an excellent monthly periodical, the *Arunaday*, illustrated with 6 or 8 wood cuts in each number, these were made by a Native Assamese under the superintendance of an American. In Russia pictures, from their great number and nature, hold the first rank in popular literature; the peasants cottages are lined with them, but the Russian pictures embrace subjects of a moral and satirical class which do not enter into the Bengali line, except outlines of steamers and soldiers, the latter are to be found even on the car of Jagannath: Mars having conquered Venus, and war having trumphed over obscenity. The Calcutta School of Industrial Art has ample means to supply cheap wood cuts. Indian scenery, costumes, architecture, animals, plants would afford an ample supply of subjects.

The Bengali songs do not inculcate the love of wine, or like the Scotch, the love of war, but are devoted to Venus and the popular deities; they are filthy and polluting: of these, the most known are the *Panchális*, which are sung at the festivals, and sold in numerous editions and by thousands, some on good paper, well got up, others on the refuse of old canvas bags. The Panchalis are recitations of stories chiefly from the Hindu Shastras, in metre, with music and singing, they relate to Vishnu and Siva, intermixed with pieces in the style of Anacreon. Dasarath Ray is the most famous composer of them, by which he has gained much money; 50 years ago Antony, a Portuguese, composed many songs. Rasik Chandra Roy is another of these composers, and Nidhu, a century ago, composed poems sung to this day; he was said to have written the best when he was drunk.

The *Yátras* are a species of Dramatic action, filthy, in the same style with the exhibition of Punch and Judy, or of the Penny Theatres in London, treating of licentiousness or of Krishna. A mehtre with a broomstick in his hand always cuts a figure in them. We have the

Nala Damayanti, Yátra Gán, Nala's history dramatised in this form.*

The Vaishnabs are the leaders in popular songs which are sung to music by itinerant ballad singers.† I know of a man near Cutwa who possesses, like the Italian *improvisatori,* the power of producing extemporary Poetry in Sanskrit at once on any subject prescribed.

Nor are these popular songs always confined to love and religion, sometimes they touch on politics: for instance the appointment of Indigo Planters as Honorary Magistrates excited strong feelings of indignation among many of the ryots in certain Districts, a common remark was *je rakhak se bhakhak i. e.* the man appointed our protector is become a wolf. I heard one of these songs set to music and sung with great enthusiasm in the Krishnaghur District.

The following is a translation of the Bengali

SONG.

CHORUS.

Ye sons of the soil,
Alas! 'tis to fool ye
These Honorary Magistrates
Are appointed to rule ye!

The Land it is going to ruin,
Our rulers they see its undoin'?
They love us not——think ye they do, sirs?
Pray, why then this dire application
Of the knife to the throat of our nation—
Come, answer me, why is it so, sirs?
Ye sons of the Soil, &c.

* The chief composers of *Yátrás* in Bengal are Gobinda Chandra Adikari of Kanakhul Krishnagur, Gopul Urea, Madan, Nil Komal Sing, Badan Chandra Adhikári.

† I heard one of these a year ago in Kulna, he sang, that on a certain day, by Krishnas power, a resurrection of the dead would take place in Nuddea, this was firmly believed by the whole country, immense crowds flocked to Nuddea on the given day—but no resurrection.

2

The Planter he sits on the seat, O!
Of Judgment—the Witch whom the meat, O!
Of Infants delights—now holds sway
O'er the Nursery doom'd to destruction!
The Ape wields the sword of Protection!
O hapless Bengala! cry 'Lack! 'Lackaday!
Ye sons of the Soil, &c.

3

The Planter, who e'en our priests, sirs.
To plough—to his mill to bring grist, sirs,—
And makes us all slaves—high or low!
O Lady of Albion! our Sovereign—our mother,
O save us thy children! Friends have we no other!
O save us ere we sink 'neath the blow!
Ye sons of the Soil, &c.

In fact the feelings of all classes of Natives are strong against Indigo Planters.* The above ballad indicates a spirit disposed to resist oppression—but we seek in vain among Bengali ballads for any like those of the Russian or Breton peasants or similar to the Scotch Minstrelsy.

SANSKRIT.—*Printed for Sale* 15,000 *Copies.*

While the study of Sanskrit, as far as in connection with the Hindu religion is declining; more attention is paid to it as a *Philological* instrument and as the means of enriching the Vernacular both with terms and illustrations; as associated with the days of ancient literary Glory it will ever be an object of Hindu patriotism to study and venerate it.†

* A Paper in English the *Bengal Recorder*, edited by a Native in 1850, thus expressed itself with regard to Indigo Planters, "Gentlemen peasants, needy adventurers, accustomed never to stretch their ideas beyond the dull routine of counting up figures in the ledger, or the menials over whom they tyrannise with a mean domineering spirit."

† The fact of their being 33 Professors of Sanskrit in Europe—of the light which Sanskrit throws on the social condition, laws and religion of the Hindus—and of its value in comparative philology and ethnology—show it is desirable on philological grounds to keep up its study among Hindus, and particularly in its bearing on the Vernaculars. The Education Despatch states on this Question :—" The Oriental Colleges, besides generally tending to the enrichment of the Vernacular languages may, we think, be made of great use in the translation of scientific works into those languages as has been already done to some extent in the Delhi, Benares and Poona Colleges." I myself have had one practical proof of this. I published three years ago an Etymological Primer or *Dhatu Mala* giving 400 Sanskrit roots which have derivatives more or less in the Bengali language, the book has taken with natives. Five editions have been published, and little boys find that the study of Sanskrit roots renders Bengali word-finding easy and useful.

The number of works reckoned Sanskrit here, includes only those that have Sanskrit without any other language ; as there are various works Sanskrit and Bengali which I have not reckoned among the 15,000.*

The poetical power of the Sanskrit in its describing natural scenery and depicting the filial and domestic affections, is very great, as we see in the Ramayan—in these striking pictures of Sita's attachment to her husband Ram in the Raghu Vansa—in Aja's lament for his wife Inudumati's death—or in Sakantala's lament on leaving her father's house, abandoning the groves and beauteous antelopes; hence translations of such works have met with great success.

The men that are taking the lead in Bengali literature now, forming and moulding the language, are Sanskrit Pundits, who know sufficient English to acquire ideas from it. The Sanskrit College under the able superintendence of Ishur Chunder Videasagar has had an immense effect in rendering the Bengali language capable of being the *elegant* vehicle for scientific and other information. The Sanskrit College is now a strictly philological institution.

A monthly periodical—the *Sarbartha Purnachandradayu*—which has a sale of 1,500 copies, gives translations of the following Puranas, *Markandyea, Korma, Matsea, Kalli, Brahma, Padma, Vishnu, Agni, Garur, Varaha ;* the *Haribansa, Mahábharut,* besides translations with Sanskrit texts of the shorter poems.

Dugald Stewart in one of his Essays has pointed out, and Humboldt in his Cosmos has illustrated, how the natural progress of language is "from sense to spirit" *i. e.* the primary meaning of a word was taken from some object of *sense* and was then applied in a metaphysical form to *intellectual* subjects. The Sanskrit roots exemplify this principle in a remarkable manner—thus:—*Sharal* perpendicular and just. *Abagata* understood *i. e.* passing through. *Snigda,* oily and amiable. *Pangka,* filth and sin. *Kut,* a cheat and crooked. *Durdarshin,* learned and far seeing. *Sthul,* stupid and fat. *Spud,* understood and blown as a flower. *Gomur,* stupid *i. e.* having a cow's head. *Agnisharman,* passionate *i. e.* who delights in

* There are many works in Sanskrit and Bengali which would be useful to European Scholars in furnishing them both with texts and a commentary, and would save them much trouble in editing Sanskrit texts in Europe. Thus Foucaux in his celebrated *Vie del Baddhe,* a translation from the Thibetan found the Sanskrit text of great use, where the Tibetan was obscure.

fire. *A'kargupta*, dissimulation *i. e.* one who hides his form. *Tiraskar*, abuse *i. e.* making one crooked. *Khudradrishti*, a miser *i. e.* who looks at small things. *Udarpisachh*, a glutton *i. e.* one who has a devil in his belly, another name is *Udarsarbasva* or *petuk i. e.* who is all belly.

I have thus in a *brief* sketch brought to a conclusion the statistics of the Calcutta Bengali Press for one year *i. e.* from April 1857 to April 1858 the Bengali year ; with many short comings on the part of the Native Press, progress is still evident, the dawn has arisen, promising a bright midday. These returns were tested thus :—I purchased copies of the Bengali works printed at the different presses, I sent round native agents to get returns of the different works, and I *personally* visited *every Press* myself twice to verify the facts. As a general rule from 1000 to 1,500 copies is the number of each work published, less than 1000 will not pay. I also compared my returns with those of the Police returns, as under the Special Act for regulating the press in 1857, a copy of every book and pamphlet, in whatever language printed, was ordered to be sent into the Magistrate, under a severe penalty for disobedience—and yet the Police did not receive half the books that were printed—showing how difficult it is to gain exact information in this country, unless the collecting it is placed in the hands of parties who have leisure and ability to gain it.

Accuracy of returns how tested.

These are the returns of Calcutta only—we next proceed to notice the Mofussil Press—and first *Serampore* since 1793, identified with the cause of a Native Press from the days when Carey printed the first edition—a very *kutcha* one—of his translation of the Bible, down to the present, when the *Tamahar* Press, under the management of Natives sends out books, useful in subjects and elegant in type ; the following books were printed at this Press in 1857.* There is another Native Press the

* *Arunaday*	A Christian bi-monthly paper
Niti Prabhá	Translation of the Azimghur Reader.
Bhugol Bigyápak	Mathematical Geography.
Mugdabodh	Sanskrit Bengali Grammar.
Manahar Upanyeas	Pleasing stories.
Bigyán Mihirday	Pauranic.
Hindu Dharma Vidharma	Against idolatry.
Durbi'khan	Pauranic.
Shishupálan	Treatment of infants medically, physically.
Bangadesh Sangraha	Abridged Bengal History.
Bháratbarsha Bhugol	Catechism of Indian Geography.

Videadainí from which the following works issued in 1857.* There is also the *Friend of India* Press which publishes the Government *Gazette* 2,500 copies weekly, and occasionally a few religious works, such as Bunyan's Holy War, Dictionaries and Law books. This Press occupies the site of the old one which in former days poured out its Vernacular writings by tens of thousands, in some years numbering 100,000 Vernacular Tracts besides a due quantity of books. From the *Chandroday* Press in 1857 the following works issued.† *Rangpur* under the patronage of and enlightened Zemindar has a Press from which various books and Newspapers have issued. At Burdwan various books as well as Newspapers have issued such as‡. Hooghly, which has had the honor of printing the first Bengali book Halhed's Grammar in 1778, occasionally prints a few works. The whole of Behar is without a Native printing Press except at Sasseram, where Shah Kabirudin has lithographed several Arabic, Persian and Urdu works on the Koran and literature.

I shall now consider briefly the agencies that are favoring the development of a Vernacular Literature, and foremost is what the natives themselves are doing; Europeans may help in pecuniary and various ways, but the *carrying out* must be *native*. We have an illustration of this in the late Committee of Public Instruction, which in 1836 declared "their conviction that the *formation of a Vernacular Literature should be the ultimate object to which all efforts must be directed.*" This Committee was abolished in 1854, but they *did nothing* for the attainment of that object, nor did their Anglo Vernacular Colleges do much either, which have justified the remark that "learning in the hands of a *few* is apt to become a monopoly, and a means of *tyranny* over the uneducated."

*	*Mánabdehatatva*....	Anatomy and Physiology.
	Kabitáratnákar.....	Sanskrit Slokes, Bengali translation.
	Shishubodh.....	Reading made easy.
	Nitikathá.....	Moral Apologues.
	Kálikautak Nátak.....	Drama.
†	*Subodhini Patriká*.....	Magazine.
	Vyeakaran.....	Grammar of Bengali.
	Panjiká.....	Almanac, 5000 copies. 144 pages, 4 annas.
‡	*Prabodh Chandrika*.....	Moral Tales, on rhetoric.
	Daybhág Prayaschitta....	Hindu Atonements.
	Bhágavat Sangit.....	Krishnas action's.
	Bhágavat Sidhánta.....	Rules for the Vaishnabs.

The first agency is the *Government Normal Vernacular Schools* of Calcutta, Hugly, and Dacca, numbering about 300 normal pupils, who will be the leading Vernacular Teachers of Bengal. The Principal of the Hooghly Normal School, for instance, gives regular lectures in the vernacular, on scientific and historical subjects; the pupils take notes, and this leads to the production of books, hence, he has composed and published the following which are in extensive use—a treatise on *Prákriti bigyan* or *Natural Philosophy* part 1; a *Treatise on teaching; Purabritasar* or *Ancient History*, part 1. *Natural Philosophy*, part 2.; *Euclid* with notes, he has in the Press works on *Zoology* and *English History*. The living teacher creates the demand for books, and provides the means of supplying it. Such has been the case in England, France, and Russia.*

The Vernacular Literature Society.—This Society was founded in 1851 to publish translations of such works as are not included in the design of the Tract or Christian Knowledge Societies on the one hand, or of the School Book and Asiatic Societies on the other, and likewise to provide a sound and useful Vernacular Domestic Literature for Bengal. One of its first objects after making out a series of works for translation and adapting, was to establish a monthly periodical; each number contained 16 pp. 4to of letter press, and 3 illustrations and was sold at 2 annas a number, it soon reached a circulation of 1,200 copies. The Honble J. Bethune gave to the Society from Mr. Knight, the great London publisher, 87 plates, and the Society has ordered additional plates to the value of rupees 1,000 from London, intending to illustrate all their works. The Honble J. Bethune, Babu J. K. Mukerji, came forward with donations of rupees 1,000 each. The Society has been supported by a few but large contributions.

---

* The Church Missionary Society has a Normal Vernacular School at Santipore; during the last eight years there have been produced in connection with this Institution a valuable book, the *Dhanidhar*, which on the Pestalozzian system teaches a native to read and write Bengali in a year; MSS. on arithmetic after the Pestalozzian system; the History of Rome, Ancient and Jewish History—the results of the Vernacular teaching here. It must lead to a demand for books when such subjects as Geometry, Mathematical Geography, Astronomy, and Natural History are taught.

Having got into difficulties partly by selling the books below cost price, and having to pay a subsidy of rupees 80 monthly for their monthly magazine to the Editor Babu Rajendra Lal Mittre, they applied to Government who made them a grant of rupees 150 monthly.—The Bengali residents of *Benares* sent them a liberal donation. From 1851 to 1856 inclusive the Society's accounts ran thus :—Subscriptions and donation rupees 8,623, expenditure Rs. 9,681. Account sale for 1854 Rs. 686; for 1855 only Rs. 353 and 13,000 Volumes published.

One of the founders of this Society, H. Pratt, Esq. B. C. S. has thus forcibly expressed the objects of the Society.

The position which the Committee take is this: that to make the acquisition of the English language the sole condition upon which twenty-five millions of people shall obtain access to the stores of valuable information which are in the possession of their rulers is a gross injustice: that such a system must deprive the great mass of the native population of all means of improvement or progress; and perpetuate the great evil which have ever been so prevalent in the East—that of making learning a class-distinction.

It is conceived that a truly national system of education for the people of India should embrace the following objects among others :—To awaken a sense of the real value of knowledge and an earnest desire for its attainment—with the means of doing so—among all classes, in town, village, and hamlet;—to place within the reach of all, through the agency of a cheap and popular literature, a knowledge of the rudiments of those sciences which affect the well-being of man in his every-day pursuits—of Natural Philosophy, Physiology, and of the Sanatory laws :—an acquaintance with the industrial arts of Europe—and with the elements of commercial and economical principles, thereby extending the wants of the many, and at the same time opening up new means of supplying them. And lastly, to spread abroad a better appreciation of moral and ethical truth, as applicable to the relations between man and man. By developing these sources of enlightenment and progress by thus creating a common ground whereon all classes might meet,—forming new ties between the great divisions of native society. Education would indeed be a blessing to the many as well as to the few.

It is with such objects in view that this attempt is made to call into existence a popular literature in the language of Bengal. Mere *translation* would not meet the great objects which this Society intended to keep in view. There is not only a difference of language between the people of India and of England. We must recognise the far greater difficulty of a difference *of ideas, associations, and literature.* The instruction communicated to the masses requires somewhat more than the mere

employment of the vehicle of native language;—the form in which it is conveyed must *appeal to ideas and feelings already existing.* Every possible use must be made of what we *already find in their literature and associations*—consistently with our object of communicating truth. All literature, even of the simplest kind, abounds with allusions which it is as necessary to understand as the words themselves; and if there is a complete ignorance of the subject-matter of those allusions, the words can only convey half of what it is intended to communicate. With this view, therefore, all works issued by the Committee will be carefully *adapted* with reference to the actual condition of the native mind,—its character and associations.

Up to May 1857 the Society published translations of 17 works—

The Lives of Clive and Pratapadityea, an Almanac, Robinson Crusœ, Paul and Virginia, Ganges Canal, Selection from Bengali Press, *Vrihat Kathá*, Parley's Wonders of History, Anderson's Wild Swans, Childs own Book, Lamb's Tales from Shakespear, A Magazine from 1857 to 1858, Percy Anecdotes, 2nd edition, Tinder Box, *Bara Kailás*, Chinese Nightingale, Story of a Mother, Indian Romance, Nur-Jehan, Four Winds, Elizabeth or the exiles of Siberia, Ugly Duckling.

In the Society's last report they thus state the result of their experience of book sales.*

They have employed Book hawkers of late, and thus state the result.†

In the Appendix we give the names of the publications and of the translators, the price, and number of copies of each work up to June 1858: the sale of each book in 1857-58, and the sales of Mofussil Agents.

---

* *First.*—That all future publications must be sold at a price sufficiently low to place them within the reach of the masses, for whom they are intended.—*Secondly.*—That, for the present, it was not desirable to publish any but works pre-eminently popular and amusing; as it was evident that, among translations at any rate, books of any other character could not be expected to attain to any extensive circulation.—*Thirdly.*—That no exertion must be spared to enlist the service as translators not merely of good Bengali scholars, but of men who can write in a style which will be read with pleasure by their fellow-countrymen at large,—a much more rare qualification.

† "The sales at the Depot during the past year, have also largely increased.—The number sold in the previous year being only 848, while that during the year just closed, appears as 2,512. This is mainly owing to the extension of our operations by means of hawkers, who carry our books in various directions, where but for that agency, they would probably never have been known. A *female* hawker is also employed by the Society, through whose means our publications are sold in the families of native gentlemen; and it is a very encouraging fact that her sales are larger than those of any other of our hawkers."

The School Book Society founded in 1817 at the suggestion of the Marchioness of Hastings and other Europeans with the view of the preparing, publication, and cheap or gratuitious supply of works useful in Schools, has shown the utility of the European element for the production, of native books; the following works have been prepared from 1819 to 1859—

Stewart's Elementary Tables 1818,—May's Arithmetic Tables 1818,—Robinson's Remedies for Cholera 1818,—Pearsons Bengali Lessons 1818,—*Nitikatha* pt. 1st 1818,—Goldsmith's England by F. Carey, 1819—Radhakant's Spelling Book 1819,—Harleys Arithmetic 1819,—Pearson's *Nitikatha* pt. 2nd 1819,—T. Dut's *Manoranjan Itihas* 1819,—Pearson's School Management 1819,—Lawson's History of the Lion 1819,—Ramchandra's Vocabulary 1820,—Writing Lessons 1820,—Pearson's familiar Letters 1820,—Pearce's Geography 1820,—Pearce's Instructive Copy Book 1820,—Lawson's Natural History 1820,—Stewart's Tales of History 1820. In 1821 the Society received a grant of Rupees 500 monthly from Government to enable it to publish cheap books; during the first four years of its existence it published 16 works, and 48,759 copies in Bengali, besides 1000 copies in Sanscrit, 10,150 copies in Urdu, 123 in Persian, 2800 Anglo Bengali and it patronised 31,000 copies of 3 works in Bengali, and of 15,000 in Anglo Bengali. Gourmohun on *Female Education* 1822,—Zemindary Accounts 1822,—Picture Alphabet 1823,—Pearson's Geography 1823,—Map of the World 1823,—Yates' Natural Philosophy 1826,—Breton on Cholera 1826,—Ancient History 1826,—History of India 1831,—Anecdotes of celebrated characters 1831,—Ram Mohun Roy's Grammar 1833,—Astronomy 1833,—Mukerji's History of Greece 1833,—Animal Biography 1835,—Vernacular Reader 1843,—Ramchandra's Ornithology 1844,—Bengali Dictionary 1844,—Elements of Mensuration 1845,—Stories of the Elephant and Camel 1848,—History of Bengal 1853—Gyandipika 1854.

A poor return on the whole, when we consider the patronage and funds this Society has had at its disposal. The first year of its existence it received in subscriptions and donations 17,150. It has had subsequently a bounty of Rupees 2,35,000 from Government, and has charged for its Vernacular works double the sum which ought to have been charged.

Anglo Vernacular Schools devote more attention now to communicate a more accurate knowledge of Bengali, and also to impart useful knowledge through it. In some the boys learn through Bengali the History of Bengal, and of England, the Elements of Natural Philosophy, Lessons on the Human Body, Lessons on Plants, Physical Geography. It has been found that much time has been heretofore wasted when

young boys spent nearly a whole day over an English Spelling Book; hence the plan is coming into operation of having gallery classes for teaching the junior pupils through the vernacular, this gives rise to a demand for Vernacular books to meet this new state of things. The Director of Public Instruction at Madras is strongly in favor of this plan; as is the Director of Public Instruction at Agra; and also "the Committee for the improvement of Schools" appointed by Government in Calcutta in 1856. On this subject we quote the opinion of Colonel Pears, a Madras Educationist in a Report to Government in 1857-58.

Anglo Vernacular Schools and the Native Press.

I wish to submit for your consideration two points, which have, in the course of this inspection impressed themselves very strongly upon my own mind. The first refers to the Provincial and Zillah Schools in which the English language is made the chief, if not the only medium for the communication of substantive Instruction, whatever advantages this system may possess, it is impossible to look closely into the state of a School of this class, without perceiving, that it has serious disadvantages. Also from the main part of the business of the School being carried on in the English language, of which even the most advanced of the Scholars have but an imperfect knowledge, and the Vernacular language being comparatively little studied or valued, the consequence is that boys never attain to the habit of accurate expression either in the one language or the other, nor consequently to that of accurate thinking, a habit I need hardly say, of incalculable importance morally so well as intellectually, being so essential to truthfulness of character. As to intellectual power I fear from what I have seen, that the mathematical training given in these Schools, sound and good though it is, does not do much to counteract this evil. I could not but observe too the tendency which this system has to foster a feeling (natural enough under any circumstances) of vanity in the boys.

In the Agra Presidency this view has long been acted on: and in the last report of Jay Narayain's College, Benares, the plan is thus clearly stated: "much more elementary instruction is given now in the vernaculars, English being for the first three or four years only studied as a *language*, and not so much as a vehicle for information. Thus it is designed to employ the few years which a young native can give to his education not simply in *cramming his memory with English phrases and terms, which may qualify him for the routine of official duty,* but to arouse his intellect and store his mind with information, and above all to appeal to his heart and conscience through the medium by which he is most accessible, that, namely, of his mother tongue." Dr. Charkrabati in an "Essay on Native education" remarks with

reference to his countrymen on this subject:—"With the greater number of pupils the sole object in entering school is to pick up a little smattering of English, and to write a good hand, so as to be able to turn copyists or writers as early as possible." *In the entrance and other examinations connected with the University of Calcutta, a knowledge of Bengali being insisted upon as of equivalent importance to a knowledge of English has begun to tell influentially on the more careful cultivation of the former.*" Such is the report of one of the examiners. The Professor of Sanscrit at Madrass tates last year—"The pupils appear to have paid more attention to their vernacular studies than in former years, this is ascribed partly to the circumstance that the vernacular languages have been given a prominent place in the university examinations, and in the scheme of examinations for admission to the Uncovenanted Service; and partly to the preparation of an improved set of prose readers and an improved system of tuition generally."

Among indirect agencies for raising the Native Press may be enumerated the following, which, though gradual in their operation, yet are working surely and steadily to one goal. *Recent legislative measures for protecting the ryot against the Zemindar.* Valuable as these laws are—yet without the education of the ryot, much of their efficacy will be marred. What is the value of a potta (lease) to a ryot who cannot read, or his having a receipt for the payment of his rent when he knows not the contents. The Emperor of Russia has set an example, he has made as an essential part of his recent plan for serf emancipation the simultaneous *Education* of the serfs, and with that view he has sent an agent to Ireland to enquire into the working of National Education there, so as to have a similar system in Russia.* We hold then that this new measure of giving the ryot a *pecuniary* interest in learning to read and write, and also the requiring on the part of Government more action for the enlightenment of the masses, will have ultimately a considerable influence in widening the sphere of the Native Press. In the Agra Presidency, the Revenue system had a mighty effect in giving an impetus to village education, and we have known cases of *respectable*

* The Crimean war, and measures for serf emancipation, are rousing the peasants of Russia to think; public house landlords give a man refreshment for nothing who will read the Russian Newspapers to their peasant customers, hence, in St. Petersburgh now there are 40 newspapers in Russian.

Zemindars going to the Normal School at Benares to study mensuration in order to be checks on the fraudulent practices of the *Ameen's* or Native land-measurers. As the recent law in Bengal secures the honest tenant in his piece of land, however small it is his interest to make himself acquainted with arithmetic, reading, and surveying, so as to prevent false measurements, which are so prevalent at present. Once he has the power of reading, the demand for books will increase, and that from 30,000,000 people using the Bengali language.

The *co-operation of Europeans with Natives in the Vernacular Press* has heretofore been very valuable, as the working of various Societies shows : but unless Europeans know the Native language, they will take little practical interest in it. The increasing strictness of the Vernacular examination of the Civil and Uncovenanted services, and the study of Bengali in European schools, is raising up a class of Europeans, who will hereafter be able to do more for the Vernacular Press. In the Madras Presidency also, the same system is being carried out, by an Order in Council in March 1838 pecuniary rewards are offered for high proficiency. Every European in the Education department is required to pass in the Vernacular, under penalty of a *reduction of salary*, and the examination is to test his ability to translate into the Vernacular any of the English prose books used in the schools, to converse intelligently with a native unacquainted with English on a subject of ordinary difficulty, and to give a lesson in the Vernacular to pupils on Geography or History.*

Increased attention paid by Europeans to the Vernacular.

* The Church Missionary and Gospel Propagation Societies which have a large body of Missionaries in India, have laid down the rule that no Missionary is to be appointed to a station till he has passed an examination in the Vernacular language of the District. Other Societies are likely to follow this example, which will cause Missionaries to take a more active part in the development of a Vernacular Literature. The Bishop of Calcutta, in a recent standard fixed for candidates for ordination, states that " every candidate will be required to write a short sermon in the language in which he is afterwards to preach. Europeans will be examined in the Vernacular language of the District in which they are appointed to minister." The Government of India offer a prize of 1,000 rupees to any Chaplain passing in a Vernacular language. The Governor of Bengal has recently ruled, that all Inspectors of school are to pass an examination in the Vernacular. Surely it is not safe for Government to leave their European functionaries in the Mofussil in the hands of needy Interpreters : they must follow the steps of Russia, who requires all her agents destined for Asia to know two Oriental languages at least.

Vernacular Libraries are being formed in various parts of the country ; for several years they have been in operation in Krishnaghur, Dacca, Midnapore, Burdwan, Darjeeling, Bhadrak, Rungpore, Tamluk, Cuttack, Calcutta. Babu J. K. Mukerjea founded one at Calcutta, at an expense of Rupees 500 in connection with the Vernacular Literature Committee and is establishing others on various parts of his estates at Utarpara. Persons in the Mofussil find it very difficult to know when *new* Bengali books are published, and *new* books are as necessary to keep up a taste for reading among Natives as among Europeans. Mofussil Libraries well supplied with Calcutta publications, would be a kind of standing advertisement for the Native Press and centres of light to their own districts.

Vernacular Libraries.

The *operation of Bible Societies* regarded in a literary view.—The Calcutta Bible Society, since its commencement, has circulated in whole or part more than 1,000,000 copies of Bengali Scriptures. The Bible as written in a good style and often using words in a sense different from the ordinary one, abounding in references to history, geography, implying some reading, requires *intelligent* readers. Unless, therefore, the Bible Society is to be practically a distributer of tons of waste paper, its friends must exert themselves to co-operate with the Bengali Press as an auxiliary ; if their books are to be of use the readers must be created, and the people must be taught to read, not as now when 98 per cent. of the rural population are utterly unable to understand a book like the Bible. The same remarks apply to religious Tracts, which have been distributed by millions, in too many cases, "spectacles for blind man."

The formation of a Christian Vernacular Education Society for India may be another auxiliary. One object of this Society is to awaken public attention in England to the importance of improving the Vernacular Press. Its leaders are the Earl of Shaftesbury, Hon'ble A. Kinnaird. It aims at training teachers and preparing vernacular books in the 13 leading vernaculars of India, "mother-tongues are the moulding instruments of all communities."

Diglots seldom appear now *i. e.* books in two languages, English on one column, Bengali on the other ; they have proved a failure—many

books were formerly printed in that way such as the Encyclopædea Bengalensis, *Pashvabali* and various scientific works on Natural Philosophy &c. but Natives that understand only Bengali did not require the English, and those who knew English did not wish to pay double for a Bengali translation. Those that desired to learn English by it, found it to be a very indirect road, except at a very elementary stage, when an interlinear translation points out the idiomatic and literal renderings.

Diglot system a failure.

In 1833 began in Calcutta the controversy on Romanising or expressing in Roman letters the various characters of the Indian Languages. In Bengali there were printed about 1837 in Roman characters the following works: The *New Testament—Nitikatha pts.* 1 *and* 2. *Animal Biography No.* 1—*Idiomatical exercises—Primer, Reader—a Dictionary* English, Bengali and Urdu. In 1858 in a report of the Calcutta Bible Committe of which Dr. Duff was a member, the result of 25 years experiment on this subject are thus stated.*

Romtnising the Bengali character.

" Though it is perfectly possible, fairly and adequately to represent all Indian Alphabets by Roman characters in the way already indicated, experience has plainly taught us that such representation does not, more particularly in consequence of the prevalence of aspirated letters, very well suit the genius of the Sanskrit and the Sanskrit-derived languages, such as *Bengali.* Among the general population, it does not apper to have met with much sympathy or support; among them, therefore, it has made little way. They still continue to use their own vernacular character only. The Roman character would appear to have about it too much of a foreign aspect, and to savour too much of violent innovation, to suit their tastes or their likings."

---

* In England the Phonetic system of spelling English, which had so much to recommend it, has proved a failure. In the Agra Presidency, the Romanising system has made little progress, except among half-castes in Regiments and orphan boys in Mission Schools. The *Khair Hind* was started in 1837 at Mirzapore as a Romanising Illustrated Magazine and Newspaper, but its *Native* subscribers number about 17. Many books in the Roman character have been given away—natives will take books even in the Chinese character for the *paper.* I know from experience that the romanized Bengali is a difficult thing for printers to manage with the constant recurrence of accent and diacritical marks.

There are two other languages bearing a strong affinity, with Bengali and likely to be eventually absorbed in it, the Asamese, and Uriya. They are used by small populations who are too few to afford a prospect, that like the Dutch or Welsh, they will be able to create a vernacular literature ; already in Urissa and Assam when boys make any progress in these dialects, they go on to the more polished Bengali, and the Government wisely encourage the study of Bengali in all the senior classes.*

Uriya and Asamese languages.

The Uriya language is of Sanscrit origin, it has a very small number of original works, and only a few school books, tracts, and Hindu books have been printed in it. Far different is it with the Asamese whose Ramayan, Mahabharat and Bhagavat Gita were translated four centuries ago, while they have had *buragi* or local histories in their language since the 13th century, and similar to what was in Bengal, the founders of Asamese vernacular literature were Vaishnabs who flourished four centuries ago.†

In order to form a comparison with the Bengali Press we shall now notice briefly the Vernacular Press in other parts of India founding our information on data furnished by Government.

In the Agra Presidency previous to the mutiny the Vernacular Press had assumed a very important position under the fostering care of the late Hon'ble J. Colvin, and his predecessor in co-operation with an admirable system of vernacular education, which was rapidly extending its influence through the length and breadth of the land. At Agra Jail the prisoners were not only taught to read and write, but they worked some thirty or forty presses in the Jail itself supplying Hindi and Urdu books by tens of thousands—and were manufacturing Bengali Globes at the cheap rate of 2½ Rupees each for the use of schools in Bengal.

Agra Presidency Presses.

* Similarly in the Santal and Chota Nagpore Districts the people are anxious to study Hindi, which brings them into contact with all the Hindu population of the North Western Provinces.

† Among the works original or translated in Asamese there are 65 extant chiefly Vaishnab works, and composed several centuries ago ; there are 42 dramatic works, purely original productions, having for their subjects some of the events of the Ramayan and Mahabharat ; the principal Sanscrit works on medicine have been also translated.

The mutiny has swept like a wave over the district, but the Vernacular Press has survived, and we find that in 1858 the Director of Public Instruction has superintended the passing through the press of 108 Hindi and Urdu books amounting to 700,000 copies.

In the Agra Government Selections part XXV. is a tabular statement of the native newspapers published in 1854. Of these Agra had 8, Benares 5, Cawnpore 2, Delhi 8, Lahore 2, Multan 2, and a newspaper at each of the following places: Allygurh, Bareilly, Bhurtpore, Gwalior, Indore, Meerut, Mirzapore, Peshawar, Sealkote; 25 were in Urdu, 7 in Hindi, and one in Urdu in the roman character, having 10 Hindu, 4 Mussulman and 155 European subscribers,—showing the romanising system had not made much way among natives. The total number of copies struck off of all these papers was 1,62,408. These papers delight in romantic names, such as Indian Traveller, Stream of Nectar, Trusty Messenger, World displaying Cup, Key of News, Theatre of Truth, Lamp of News, Polestar of News, Touchstone of Poets.

Nor has Delhi, which lately was so notoriousf or its deeds of blood, been without its share in a Vernacular Press movement. In 1843 a Dehli Vernacular Translation was founded for the translation into Urdu and Hindi of scientific and literary works. The Hon'ble J. Thomason was its Patron, and F. Boutros, a Frenchman enthusiastic for vernacular literature its Secretary; it raised the first year in subscriptions and donations more than 16,000 Rs. Among the donors was the King of Oude for 1,000 Rupees.

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
* *Drishtánta ratna* by Rev. J. Long, 2nd ed....	24mo.	110	0 2	2000	365 Emblems of Scripture, symbolising moral and religious truths, with Hindu proverbs in illustration.
† *Manoramea Pát* 1st pt., tr. by R. C. Mitter, 2nd ed. ...	18mo.	99	0 3	5000	43 Anecdotes selected from the Percy Anecdotes on mercy, justice, and kindness to animals.
				7000	

* This was the first Bengali work printed at this press; the corrector of the press was a Brahmin imprisoned for seven years for torture—The Press is designed to furnish Government with printing by convict labor on the same plan formerly so successfully pursued in the Agra Jail.

† Translated by the Professor of Vernacular Literature, Presidency College, for the Vernacular Literature Society.

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Sitáharan,† a Poem by Hurimohan Kurmakár, Sirkar ...	18mo.	108	0 8	700	The faithfulness of Sitá, wife of Rám, to her husband, amid her wanderings.
Purnasakhar khunna bhág, by Tárini Charan Medanni ...	12mo.	15	0 2	500	Praise of Ishwar Chandra for advocating Widow re-marriage.
Rámayan, tr. by Kriti Bás, a barber	4to.	494	1 8	3000	A loose translation of the Sanskrit Epic poem which treats of the colonization and subjugation of South India by Ram, King of Oude.
Nitea Karma, or daily duties of a Hindu	16mo.	16	0 0¼	1000	The daily duties of a Hindu in bathing, prayer, sacrifices, &c.
Adi Ras, by Káli Dás	16mo.	16	0 0¼	1000	Slokes on the different kinds of women. Indecent.
Annadá Mangal by Bhárat Chandra Roy	16mo.	432	0 8	2000	The mythological history of Durga and Siva.
Adi Parba, tr. by Kriti Bás ...	8vo.	205	0 8	700	From the Ramáyan. Description of Ayudhea and its Court 2500 years ago, of the Court of Mithila and of hermit life.

Ban Parba, tr. by Kriti Bás ...	8vo.	161	0 12	1000	From the Ramayan, Ram's forest life near the Cauvery, and the abduction of Sita his wife, by the king of Ceylon.
Pánjika	8vo.	80	0 1½	5000	Almanac.
Svapna Sundar by Nandalál Dut of Simlá	16mo.	32	0 1	500	Poetic Visions in a dream, of knowledge, wisdom, truth, righteousness.
Virát Parba, tr. by Káshirám Dás	8vo.	111	0 6	1000	From the Máhábhárat. The alliance formed by the Pandavas with king Virát.
Mahimna Stab	18mo.	16	0 0½	1000	Praises of Shiva in 35 slokes, Sanskrit and Bengali.
Kuranga bhánu, tr. by Sierá-dotulla, from the Hindi ...	12mo.	100	0 4	700	From the Hindi into verse, the wanderings and history of the three daughters of a Rajput king.
Vishnu sár byeakaran, by Vishnuram Sidhanta, 2nd ed. ...	12mo.	36	0 2	1000	An elementary Bengali Grammar.
				19,100	
				30,000	Previous year printed.

* Among the books printed in 1856-57 were *Vidhava Munaranjan, Annadá Mungul, Shabdakalpa latika, Kautuk Taranga, Chitabilásini, Chandra Kánta, Upadesh ain, Prem Nátak, Videá Sundar, Man Singha, Rasa Manjari, Chór Panchás, Satyea Nárâyan, Káli Bilás, Kámini Kumár' Máhábhárut, Ramáyan, Amar Kosh; Punasakha Khunna bhág.*

† The publisher of this work, Kázi Saphi Uddin, warns that it is a copy right, and that no one shall sell a copy unless his Seal is affixed.

Anubád Press established 1853, *Jorásánkho, Balrám Dey Street.*

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
Kalikátá bártábahá patriká, bi-weekly, by Shyeamachurn Banerji	fol.	416	Rs. As. 5 4 Annually.	300	Bi-weekly. Gives news, reviews of Bengali books, poetic pieces, and Editorials on local events.
Sadar Dewani Nazir, 1st, 2nd, 3rd pts.	8vo.	530	3 0	500	Sudder Dewani Decisions. Government subscribed for 211 copies for Native Judges.
Dukhini Mátá, tr. by Madhu Sudan Mukerjea	12mo.	14	0 0¾	2000	Translation of Hans Anderson's Tale of a Mother, for the Vernacular Literature Society.
Chota Kailás, ditto ditto ...	12mo.	25	0 1	2000	Ditto.
				4800	
				6000	Printed the previous year*

* Among these books were the *Vidhavá bibáha Nátak*, 252 pages, a drama advocating Widow re-marriage. *Lalita mánas ; Janpaddy ; Manusher Yathártata ; Hánsrup Rájháns ; Sár Marma Sangraha.*

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Sáhitea Darpan, 1st part, by Tárak Churámani, of the Sanskrit College	18mo.	29	0 2	500	On Rhetoric for Children, in the form of question and answer.
Shyeambazar Videálay bogyápíni	8vo.	8	gratis	250	Report of a Vernacular School.
Sámásanjita, by Kamalákánta Pandit			gratis	500	Songs in praise of the Goddess Kali. Printed at the expense of the Burdwan Raja.
Chítátbinod, by Rámeschandra Mukerjyea of Kalná	12mo.	53	0 6	500	Adapted from the English Drama "The Fatal Curiosity."
Tárá tatva bilásini	18mo.	40	gratis	500	Relating to Bhagavati from the Merkandiye Porána. At the expense of the Raja of Andul.
Sangit Sindhu Sudhoday ...			gratis	500	Songs to the Gods. At the expense of Jagannath Mallik, Zemindar of Andul.

* The Translator states "he has substituted Bengali names instead of the English names of the original, as being more euphonious in a Bengali Work, and as the latter part of the original was too gloomy, he has substituted something of his own of a more cheerful tone."

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Ayodhea Kánda, tr. by Bipra Dás Tarkabhágish, and Nobinchundra Banerjee	8vo.	311	gratis	500	From the Ramáyan relating to Oude. Printed at the expense of the Raja of Burdwan.
Niti Ratna			0 8	500	From the Máhábhárat, and other Shastras on Ethics.
Bháskar patriká, by Gauri Shankar Bhattacharjea	folio	624	8 0 Annually.	400	Tri-weekly. Begun 1838. The Native *Times* of Calcutta: an advocate of liberal measures.
Hindu ratna Kamalákar, by Dharmadas Mukerjyea ...	4to.	384	0 8 Monthly	400	Weekly. Treats of Ethics, News, &c.
Chandi, tr. by Gouri Shankar Bhattachájyea	8vo.	167	5 0	500	An edition with the Sanskrit text, 3 Sanskrit commentaries, and a translation into Bengali.
Haloye Malam gun, or Holloway's pills, ...	18mo.	29	0 4	500	A notice of all the Diseases that can be cured by taking Holloway's Pills.

Vyeákaran Sangraha, 2nd ed., by Gopál Chandra Churámani.	18mo.	19	0 2	500	On the parts of Speech, and joining of words in Bengali Grammar.
* *Sapatni Nátak*, by Tárak Chandra Churámani, of Hugly	8vo.	147	1 0	500	Against Hindu Polygamy in the form of a Drama, published under the patronage of Joy Kissen Mukerjea.
				4300	Printed for sale.
				3500	Printed the previous year.

* Teacher of a Government Vernacular School ; Author of the *Sáhitea Darpan* on Rhetoric, and Translator of the *Ratnábali*, a Drama.

Bángálá Press, Champatalá, 1, *Sideshwar Chandrá's Lane.*

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Dhárápát, by Khetra Mohun Dut, 9th ed.	18mo.	24	0 1	3000	Addition and Multiplication Tables with English Weights and Measures.
Bhugol Sutra, by Gopál Chandra Bose	18mo.	31	0 1½	1000	Elementary Geography for Schools, from Stewart and other Authors.
Chapaláchitchápala Nátak, by Yadu Chatturjyea	18mo.	62	0 8	500	An indecent Drama.

Bángálá Press, Champatalá, 1, Sideshwar Chandrá's Lane.—(Continued.)

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Gris Itihás, compiled by Dwarkánáth Videábhusan* ..	8vo.	357	1 4	500	Partly out of Leonard Shmid's Greek History, from the earliest period till the Roman Conquest.
Bhágavat Nirnoy, by Gangádhar Kobiráj	12mo.	15	0 2	500	Questions relating to the Bhagavat Purana determined.
				5500	
				4450	Printed the previous year.

* Professor in the Sanskrit College : Author also of the *Niti Sár*, a brief treatise on Morals and of *Rome itihas*, a History of Rome.

Banga Videá Prakashiká, Roy's Lane, 6, Bara Bazar.

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Banga Videa prakashikáPatriká, Monthly	8vo.	192	0 12	400	Treats of Literary, Scientific, Moral and Historical subjects. Established in 1856.

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Byeakarán, 4th ed., by Broja Kishor	12mo.	136	0 6	3000	A Bengali Grammar in Bengali. Three Editions of 3,500 copies sold before.
Bhumi Parimán, 3rd ed., by Prasanna Kumár Tagore ...	8vo.	85	0 14	2000	4,000 Copies previously sold. Treats of land measurement with diagrams.
Dharmapustuk Sár by Rev. J. Williamson, of Birbhum ..	16mo.	129	0 6	1000	A Scripture Catechism on doctrines, the answers in the words of Scripture.
Sárbatrik Purábrita Sár by Rev. J. Wenger	16mo.	144	0 8	1000	A brief sketch of Universal History, both ancient and modern.
*Shivbritánta** by Bipra Chakrabatti†	16mo.	27	partly gratis	2000	The character of the God Siva as given in the Purans—his bad acts.

* This work has met with a rapid sale among Natives owing to its being illustrated, written in an idiomatic style, and evincing, by its apt quotations from the Shastras, the acquaintance of the Author with his Subject.

† Ex-student of the Sanskrit College, a Christian convert.

Baptist Mission Press.—(Continued.)

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Russia Mahamahim Peter, tr. by Rám Náráyan*	16mo.	16	0 0¾	2000	Life of Peter the Great of Russia.
Jyánkirunoday, or Bengali Instructor, No. 2†	18mo.	92	0 4	2000	Forty short reading lessons on History, Natural History, the Bible, Morals, &c.
William Tell, tr. by Rám Náráyan Videáratna*	12mo.	36	0 1	2000	Life of Tell of Switzerland. Translated from Peter Parley's Tales of History.
*Secunder Shăha**	12mo.	26	0 1	2000	Life of Alexander the Great. Ditto.
Timur Lang, tr. by Rám Náráyan*	12mo.	60	0 2½	2000	Life of Timur Lang. Ditto.
Upadesh pát Sangraha by Rev. J. Wenger	8vo.	263	0 2½	750	47 Extracts from the *Upadeshák*—descriptions of remarkable countries, phenomena of nature, moral excellencies.
Dhárápát‡	12mo.	14	0 0¾	2000	Arithmetical Tables.

Sámanealoker Svargapath, tr. by J. Robinson of Dacca† ...	8vo.	344	0 3½	750	Baxter's plain Man's Guide to Heaven. A work not adapted to Hindu Christians.
Pratima pujar bichár†... ...	12mo.	70	gratis	5000	Voice of the Bible on Idolatry.
Pádri Sáheber bájrá by Mrs. Mullens†	18mo.	142	0 2	3000	Missionary's Budgerow. A sketch of Missionary preaching in villages.
Aihik Tatvabadháran†	8vo.	278	0 4	800	Anecdotes of Providence.
Christian Mandalir Charitra, tr. by Rev. J. Wenger†	8vo.	336	0 3½	750	Barth's Church History, which gives an account of the progress of spiritual Christianity.
Maner Upadesh†§	12mo.	12	gratis	2500	Claims of the Soul.
Satea Guru, tr. by Bipra Charan *Chakrabarti*	12mo.	44	gratis	2500	Gives the marks of a true Guru and the signs of false ones, with quotations from the Sanskrit.
Akshar Málá, Bengali picture Primer‡	12mo.	12	0 0½	2000	Illustrating the Alphabet by pictures with spelling exercises.

* For the Vernacular Literature Society published by the School Book Society.

† For the Religious Tract Society.

‡ For the Calcutta School Book Society.

§ The original was the earliest Tamil tract in existence, supposed to have been written by Robert de Nobilibus, the celebrated Jesuit Missionary.

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Vividártha Sangraha by Rajender Lal Mittre*	4to.	288	2 0	950	An illustrated Magazine of Science, Literature, Arts and Social Progress.
Isaiah and Daniel, tr. by Dr. Yates	8vo.	196	gratis	5000	
Musár pahelá Ketab	8vo.	370	gratis	10000	Genesis and part of Exodus, in Musulman Bengali.
Acts, Bengali	8vo.	116	gratis	10000	
Luke and Acts, tr. by Dr. Yates,	8vo.	210	gratis	16000	
Acts	8vo.	104	gratis	10000	
Proverbs, Sanskrit, in Bengali character, tr. by Rev. J. Wenger	8vo.	76	gratis	3000	Solomon's Proverbs, tr. into Sanskrit verse.
Isaiah, Musulman Bengali, by Revd. S. Hill	8vo.	272	gratis	2000	
Sanskrit Poetic Books of Bible..	8vo.	344	gratis	2500	The books of Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Solomon's Song, by Rev. J. Wenger.
Manaranjan Itihás, 10th ed, Pleasing Stories	12mo.	36	0 1½	6000	Nineteen Anecdotes and Fables illustrative of the great moral qualities.

Pearcé Bhugol, 5th ed., Geography	12mo.	116	0 6	5000	An out-line with details on India. Nine thousand copies in five editions sold.
Barnamálá, 8th ed., or Bengali Primer...	12mo.	36	0 1	10000	A spelling book. 31,000 copies, seven editions, sold.
Americá Abishkeyá	18mo.	33	0 1½	2000	The Discovery of America, and conquest of Mexico.
Hasti Itihas, 2nd ed.	4to.	7	0 2	1000	Anecdotes of the Elephant, with eight illustrative pictures.
Ushter Itihas, 2nd ed.	4to.		0 2	1000	Ditto of the Camel.
				55000	Printed for sale.
				65000	Printed for Gratuitous distribution.
				5,500	Sanskrit.

* This Magazine was established in 1851 by the Vernacular Literature Committee, and is aided by a grant from the Government of India, it has met with signal success. It follows out the plan of the Penny Magazine, and many of its wood cuts were formerly used for that Magazine.

Bengal Superior Press established 1858, *Sakrapara Lane, 7, Bow Bazar.*

	Size.	Pages	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Pákrájeshwar, by Bisheshwur Tarkálankár of Burdwan ...	8vo.	82	1 0	500†	On cooking according to the Sanskrit Shastras.
Pánjika	8vo.	120	0 4	4000	Almanac.
Vyeákaran Sár, by Dwarkanath Roy*	12mo.	0	0 5	500	A Bengali Grammar.
				5000	

* Pundit in the Hindu School.

† Partly gratuitous.

*Bishop's College Press.**

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Párbatya Upadesh by Revd. G. Mittre of Howrah	8vo.	64	0 1½	500	Christ's Sermons on the Mount, explained in the form of Sermons.
Shikyábali	12mo.	24	0 2	500	Spelling—introductory reading Book.

Prárthaná anúkram	8vo.	8	gratis	500	Form of Prayer.
Psalms of David, Anglo-Bengali	8vo.	681	gratis	200	The Psalter translated by Dr. Key from the Hebrew, and the Bengali, translated by Rev. K. Banerjyee.
				750	
				950	Gratuitous.

* At this Press among the books published the previous year, were *Gopál Kámini*, 5000 Copies, by Rám Náráyan, a tale of Burdwan, to inculcate truth. The *Rajdut*, 2000 Copies, a beautiful moral and religious tale translated by Rev. K. Banerjyee from Rev. W. Adams King's Messengers.

Bhuban Mahima Press established 1856, *Chitpoor Road,* 101.

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Amir Hámza	4to.	388	1 2	1500	The deeds of forcible proselytism of Hindus by an Arab conqueror in India.
Asvamedh Parba, tr. by Káshi Rám Dás	8vo.	164	0 3	1500	From the Máhábhárat: the sacrifice of a horse in proof of Yudisthir being supreme ruler of India.
				3000	

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Brithá Bhraman	12mo.	62	0 3	500	A tale of the wanderings and adventures of a Native in various parts of India.
Ramani Lilá, by Shib Chandra Banerjyea	12mo.	47	0 4	500	An indecent poem.
Bichárak Patriká	8vo.	16	0 3	250	Weekly Discussions on Vedantic and other subjects.
Pánjika, by Shri Chundra Vidiánidhi	8vo.	158	0 4	4000	Almanac.
Mahavira Charita by Bhavabhuti.	8vo.	118	1 8	500	A Drama in Sanskrit. An expurgated edition.
				5250	
				500	In Sanskrit.

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Bhishma Parba, of the Máhabhárat	12mo.	73	0 3	1000	Relating to the actions of Bhim Rájá.
Svaran Mangal, or the Happy Remembrance	8vo.	21	0 1½	1000	A Vaishnab devotional work relating to Chaitanyea.
Bhagavata Gita, tr. by Baikantanath Bannerjyea	8vo.	134	0 8	1000	A Philosophical Poem, Sanskrit and Bengali, on human destiny.
Sukhma Bilás	8vo.	120	0 4	1000	Poetic tales of the days of Raja Vikramadityea.
Mán Bhanjan, by Káli Krishna Dás	8vo.	66	0 4	1000	On the quarrels between Krishna and Radha.
Suryujál bibi, Musulman Bengali	8vo.	24	0 1½	1000	A legend of a warlike Hindu lady who fought with Hanipha a Musulman, and afterwards married him.
Sonábhán Kechha, Musulman Bengali	8vo.	24	0 1½	1000	A tale of Hanipha's, Ali's son's, marriage with a Hindu lady, and of his wars.

Chaitanyea Chàndrodoy Press, 9, *Ahiritola Street*.—(Continued.)

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Abu Sámá, Musulman Bengali	8vo.	16	0 1	1000	A tale of a Cazi's Son, who was well skilled in the Koran, but licentious.
Lál Mohan Kechha, Musulman Bengali	8vo.	16	0 1	1000	A tale of a Mussulman Marriage, &c.
Sarbagyan Jyán Munjari by Nandakumar Dut	18mo.	100	0 3	1000	On Palmistry and divination by the hands, the augury by crows, &c.
Ophat Námá, Musulman Bengali	8vo.	12	0 1	1000	On Muhammed's death.
Imám Churi, Musulman Bengali	8vo.	18	0 1	1000	The stealing of Hasain and Hoseyn by a Musulman Merchant.
Mursid Námá, Musulman Bengali	8vo.	12	0 1	1000	The teachings and doings of a Moslem fákir.
Nurel Imán, Musulman Bengali	8vo.	68	0 3	1000	On God according to Musulman notions.
Hitopodesh, (*S. B.*) of Vishnu Sarma	8vo.	332	1 0	1000	Ethical instruction in the form of apologues, fables, &c.
Panchali, 2nd part, Rasik Roy's .	16mo.	199	0 8	500	Popular religious songs, sung at festivals; very licentious.

Gyan Kaumudi, by Rámeshwar Banerjyea, of Gopalpur ..	8vo.	141	0 6	1000	On the 250 various forms and modes of letter writing to relatives, and castes.
Jiban Tárá, by Rusik Chandra Roy	8vo.	90	0 4	1000	A tale of the loves of Jiban and Tárá.
Jaya Deva, Gita Govinda ...	16mo.	163	0 8	1000	A poem in praise of Krishna.
Adi Parba, tr. by Káshirám Dás	8vo.	256	0 12	1000	From the Máhábhárat. The early education and rivalry of the Pandu and Kuru Princes.
Sabhá Parba, by Káshirám Dás	8vo.	109	0 6	1000	From the Máhábhárat. The Princes of India assemble to pay feudal homage to Yudisthir, the Lord Paramount.
Virát Parba, tr. by Káshi Dás	8vo.	94	0 4	1000	From the Máhábhárat. The Pandu Princes secure the alliance of King Virát.
Drona Parba, tr. by Káshirám Dás	8vo.	86	0 4	1000	From the Máhábhárat. Drona, the Military preceptor of Duryodhuna, defeated in the field.
Mana Shikhá or devotion to Krishna	12mo.	58	0 4	1000	The mind's address to God on duty, a Vishnav work.

Chaitanyea Chandrodoy Press, 9, *Ahiritola Street*.—(Concluded.)

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Batrish Singhásán, Tales ...	8vo.	118	0 6	1000	Fairy tales relating to the times of Vikramadityea.
Sár Kaumadi, or Hindu Materia Medica	16mo.	288	0 8	1000	On Medicines and cures according to the Native method and Shastras.
Manasár bhásán, by Kitaka Dás	16mo.	124	0 4	1000	The praises of the Snake Goddess told in the form of a tale.
Nitea Karma, or Hindu breviary	12mo.	12	0 1	1000	On the daily duties of a Hindu.
Vaisnab bandaná, Vishnu's praises	16mo.	96	0 2	1000	Five devotional works of the Vaishnabs.
Binsati Ain, or Law Book ...	8vo.	146	0 8	1000	Twenty regulations of Police on the duties of Darogahs.
Rádhikár Sahasra Nám ...	18mo.	20	0 1½	500	The thousand names of Krishna's wife, Radhika.
Barna Málá	18mo.	24	0 1	1000	Spelling Book.
Pándava Gitá	12mo.	8	0 1	1000	The Pandava's praises of the God Krishna.
Chaitanyea Sangita	8vo.	53	0 3	1000	Hymns in praise of Chaitanyea, the Nuddea reformer.
Ekanna Pad, by Gobindo Dás ...	8vo.	14	0 1½	1000	51 Hymns in praise of Chaitanyea.
Gita Chintamoni	8vo.	112	0 8	1000	Songs in praise of Krishna and Radha, in 12 different measures.

Chaitanyea Charitamrita, by Krishna Dás Goswami ...	8vo.	496	2 0	1000	Life of Chaitanyea a Hindu Reformer.
Police Darpan, a Looking-glass to the Police	8vo.	192	0 12	1000	The twenty regulations of Police of 1817, relating to the duties of Darogahs and Chowkedars.
Bhagavat Gita, by Boikantonauth Bannerjyee	8vo.	134	0 8	1000	A philosophical poem on human vanity; man's duties from the Sanskrit.
Gitábáli	18mo.	31	0 1	2000	Collection of Vedantic Nymas.
				47000	

Chandrika Press, Peter's Lane 27-1.

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
**Sámachár Chandriká* by Bhagabuti Chandrá Chatterjea ...	4to.	...	1 0 Monthly.	250	The oldest Bengali newspaper, 38 years in existence; the friend to idolatry.

* Its circulation in its palmy days was about 500. It was the unflinching advocate of widow burning and of caste ascendancy.

Cones' Press, Lall Bazar.

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies	
			Rs. As.		
Panjiká, Almanac	8vo.	306	0 8	6000	This Almanac, got up with abundance of Mythological illustrations and on good paper, has had for years a rapid sale.
Panjiká, Almanac	8vo.	186	0 4	8000	Ditto Ditto.
				14,000	

Harihar Press, established 1857, *Durgácharan Mittre's Street,* 103, *Bartolla.*

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Panjiká, by Gopal Chandra Pandit, of Bow Bazar... ...	12mo.	80	0 1	15000	Almanac.
Nári Parba, of the Máhábhárat	8vo.	34	0 2½	1000	The lament of the wives of the Pandus for their dead husbands.
Svargárohan Parba, tr. by Káshirám Dás	8vo.	38	0 2½	1000	The ascent of Yudishthir, in a bodily form, to heaven; his sorrow at not finding his friends there.

Shánti Parba, tr. by Káshirám Dás	12mo.	134	0 6	1000	The chapter on repentance for fighting, the duties of kings and means of obtaining final emancipation.
**Muktálatábali*, by Doorgaparsad Bhattacharjyeea	8vo.	136	0 5	1000	Krishna's and his wife Radha's ascent—account of a jewelled tree.
†*Betál Panchis*, tr. by Káli Dás from the Sanskrit	12mo.	128	0 5	1000	Fairy Tales : mixed up with coarse and indecent passages.
Jiban Tárá, by Rasik Chandra Roy, of Babora, Burdwan ...	8vo.	90	0 4	1000	An indecent tale of two lovers, their travels, &c.
Udyog Parba, tr. by Káshirám Dás	12mo.	116	0 5	1000	The preparations for war, with the princes that joined : Krishná's alliance.
Uttara Kanda, tr. by Kriti Bás of Burdwan	8vo.	200	0 6	1000	The close of the Ceylon war, and the inauguration of Rám on the throne of Oude.
Bhakhti Totva Sár, or the Vaishnub's Prayer Book	8vo.	66	0 3	1000	A collection of eleven Vaishnub devotional tracts.
				24,000	

* From the 12th chapter of the Kalki Purána.

† Still kept on in Fort William College as a text-book for young students, though there are many other unexceptionable works.

Hindu Patriot Press, Bhovanipoor.

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Vidhavá Bibáha Nátak, 2nd ed., by Umesh Chandra Mittre ...	8vo.	131	1 0	1000	Drama pointing out the evils of preventing widows re-marrying.

Jyánoday Press established 1846, *Táruck Chatterjyee's Lane*, 13, *Bálákhana.*

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Hajár Machhlá, Musulman Bengali	8vo.	104	0 3	1250	A thousand questions on religion given to Mahommed.
Jaygun, Musulman Bengali ...	8vo.	192	0 4	500	A Hindu lady offered marriage to whoever would conquer her in battle. A Musulman did so and marries her.
Ajábol Kabar, Musulman Bengali, by Munsi Ashraf	8vo.	64	0 4	1000	Questions on the state of the dead.
Lál Mohan, Musulman Bengali...	8vo.	24	0 1	1000	A tale of love between two Musulmans.
Iblish Námá, Musulman Bengali	8vo.	72	0 2	1000	Satan's deeds and temptings.

Shishubodh, edited by Ram C. Mittre	8vo.	46	0 1½	6000	A Popular spelling book with picture-alphabet, arithmetic tables, stories of the Gods, &c.
Sonábhán, Musalman Bengali	8vo.	32	0 1	1000	Account of a female warrior.
Saryujál, Musalman Bengali ...	8vo.	32	0 0¾	1000	Account of a female warrior.
Meyaráj Námá Musalman Bengali	8vo.	53	0 1½	1000	Mahomed's ascent to heaven and what he saw there.
				14750	
				13000	Previous year.

Jyán Ratnákar Press established 1838, *Ahiritola Street.*

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Nárad Sambád by Krishna Dás, a Vaishnav of Kharda ...	12mo.	36	0 1¼	1000	From the Bhágavat about Nárad Muni, and the ten avatárs or incarnations.
Nigur tatva by Shyeám Dás, a Vaishnav of Birbhum.. ...	8vo.	38	0 2	1000	On the acts and praises of Krishna.
Ophat Námá, Musalman Bengali	8vo.	14	0 1	1000	Mahomed's death.
				3000	
				22500	Printed in 1856-57.

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Pánjika Bara, by Gopal Chandra Bhattacharjyea*	8vo.	104	0 0¾	5000	Almanac, large size.
Pánjika Chota, by Gopal Chandra Bhuttacharjyea	8vo.	72	0 0¾	5000	Almanac, small size.
Bhakta Málá,* or lives of Vaishnav Saints	8vo.	373	1 8	1000	Memoirs of Kabir, Sangkar Acháryea, Tulsi Dás, Jaya Deva.
Mahá Nátak, tr. by Rámgati Kabiratna†	16mo.	216	0 8	1200	Ram's life given in a dramatic form by Hanumán, his Monkey Ally.
Nurel Imán, Musalman Bengali	8vo.	65	0 1¾	1100	On Musalman devotion.
Hájár Machhlá, Musalman Bengali, by Munsi Jan Mahomed	8vo.	79	0 1¾	1000	One thousand Proverbs and Questions on the Moslem religion,—a favourite book with Musalmans.
Hanumán Charitra, or guide to soothsaying	18mo.	100	0 3	1000	Relates palmistry and fortune-telling, and augury by the flight of crows.

Amár Kosh, by Amár Singh ...	18mo.	126	0 2½	1000	A Sanskrit Dictionary, with words arranged according to subjects.
Jáygun, Masulman Bengali ..	8vo.	162	0 4	1500	A female Warrior's History.
Niti Kathá, 1st part, by Rádhácánt Deva‡	12mo.	30	0 1	2000	Moral Anecdotes on the plan of Esop's Fables.
Niti Kathá, 2nd part, by Revd. J. Pearson	18mo.	22	0 1	2000	Anecdotes of moral duties with various remarks.
Ajendumati by Dinabanda Gupta	18mo.	79	0 8	1000	A tale from the Raghuvansa of King Aja and his wife Indumati.
				22800	

*The Author of the Hindu original, was a basket-maker in the reign of Akbar. Professor Wilson in his Sects of the Hindu uses the original of this work very much as an authority.

†An English translation of the original Sanskrit was composed and published by Raja Kali Krishna of Sobha Bazar.

‡Printed first in 1818, has had a sale of 1,50,000 copies.

Kaderia Press, Sealda.*

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
New Spelling	12mo.	39	0 1½	1500	A literal translation of the English Spelling Book No. 1.
† *Shakantalápákhyeán* by Ananda Vedantabhágish	18mo.	50	0 4	500	With four pictures illustrating the life of Shakantalá, the beau ideal of a Hindu princess.
				2000	

* The Koran was printed here in Arabic and the Ramayun in Hindi this year. The former is sold complete for 2 Rupees.

† What Lady Jane Gray is to English readers, Shakantalá is to Hindu—the example of refined feeling and of pure action. Her history has been dramatised, and translated into French, English and German.

Kamalaloy Press established 1848, *Bortolla* 265, *Chitpoor Road.*

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
*Chandi** by Kali Kangkar ...	8vo.	312	1 0	1200	Gives in the form of a tale the history of the Goddess Chandi or Durga.
Shishubodhok	8vo.	48	0 1	9000	The Lindlay Murray and Watts' Songs of Bengal: hundreds of thousands of copies sold: teaches lies.

Dandi Parbá, tr. by Káshirám Dás of Nuddea	8vo.	136	0 4	1200	From the Máhábhárat, relating to Dandi Raja's battles with Krishna.
Krishná Kela by Bishvánath Tarkalangkár of Hári Nábhi ...	8vo.	192	0 3	1200	The sports of Krishna.
Karna Parbá, tr. by Káshirám Dás of Nuddea	8vo.	33	0 1½	1200	From the Máhábhárat. The wars of Karna Raja with Yudisthir.
				13800	
				17000	Sold the previous year.

* One of the oldest works in Bengali.

Kamalásan Press established 1850, *Ahiritola Street.*

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Pánjika Bara, by Gopal Chandra Bhattacharjyea of Bow Bazar .	8vo.	131	0 4	2500	Almanac.
Pánjika Chotá, by Gopal Chandra Bhattacharjyea of Bow Bazar .	8vo.	72	0 4	6000	Almanac.
Shishubodhok, or popular Reader.	8vo.	48	0 1¼	1500	The spelling, reading and arithmetical book for all Gurumoshoy schools.
Lanka Kánda, of the Ramayan, tr. by Kriti Bás	8vo.	194	0 8	1500	Ram's conquest of Ceylon, and defeat of the King of the Aborigines.

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Bakyea binyeas, by Maturám Mohan	12mo.	38	0 3	1500	On Bengali composition treating of sentences.
Nitea Karmá Padvati	8vo.	16	0 0½	1000	Forms of Prayers to Brahmá on rising, before and after bathing, reciting Krishna's eight names, Vishnu's sixteen ditto; praises of Rádhánath, of Jagunnath, of consecrating the seat, salutation to Manásá.
Bhakti Tatva Sár	8vo.	50	0 3	1500	A collection of nine Vishnu devotional tracts—a Vaishnav prayer book.
Maṇa Shikhá, by Prem Anandá Dás	8vo.	54	0 4	1500	The mind's instruction on the duties to Chaitanyea or Krishna.
Barna Málá, Spelling Leasons...	12mo.	24	0 1	1000	An introductory reader.
				18000	
				18000	Previous year.

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Probodh Pradáyini, by Kedarnáth Nandi	24mo.	56	0 4	500	Advice to youth on moral subjects, subduing the passions, on God's rites.
Videa Sundar,* by Bhárut Chandra	18mo.	122	0 2½	3750	In four months nearly the whole sold; a most popular tale; clever but obscene.
Shishubodh, by Bhárut Chandra .	18mo.	69	0 1½	3000	The most popular book in indigenous schools, but replete with loose morals, and mythology.
Bákyea Vinyeas, by Maturám Mohan...	18mo.	48	0 2½	1000	On arrangement of sentences.
Rasik Taringini, by Panchánan Banerjeea	24mo.	56	0 2	1000	The loves and travels of Rasik and Taringini.
Panchali, part 4th	12mo.	53	0 3	1000	Popular songs in praise of the Gods, mixed up with filthy obscene songs.

* Written a century ago with great power and command of language by *the* poet of Bengal: the scene of this love tale is laid at the Burdwan palace.

Lakhmibilás Press established 1857, *Chitpoor Road*, 265.—*(Continued.)*

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Panchâli, part 5th	12mo.	63	0 3	1000	Popular songs in praise of the Gods, mixed up with filthy obscene songs.
Rajakuya byeabastha, tr. by Ishwar Nárayán Sing, and Haronath Ghosh	8vo.	82	1 12	500	The regulations of Sudder, Revenue, Board from 1854 to 1857.
				11750	

New Press, Simliya*, 28, *Prasanna Kumár Ghose Street.*

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Niti Darpan, by Gopal C. Muzumdár	18mo.	118	0 4	750	Anecdotes to illustrate various moral virtues—short sayings on Ethical subjects.
				3800	Previous year.

* Among the books published the previous year were the *Kabitábali*, a selection of poetry, the *Agamaná*, *Ain Byebastha* or law, *Kali Kirtan*.

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
*Hátim Tái**, tr. by Gobardan Dás	4to.	227	0 8	1500	Life of an Arab chief noted for his hospitality—the Howard of his day.
Byeabasthárnav, by Madhu Sudhan Báchaspati	8vo.	171	0 7	1500	The Hindu law on atonements, the ceremonies at death, and the four stages of childhood, with the proofs in Sanskrit from the Shastras.
Siva Ram Yudha or *Bálir Pinda*, of the Ramayan... ...	12mo.	23	0 0¼	1500	The wars of Ram and Siva from the Aranyea Khanda.
Shishubodhak by Chának ..	8vo.	48	0 1	2000	The Spelling-book of the indigenous Schools, teaching bad morals.
				6500	

* A translation has been made of the original Arabic by Professor Forbes of London.

Nitea Dharmánuranjika or Sandámini Press established 1846, *Pátarea Ghat*, 12, *Mandal Street.*

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Nitea Dharmánuranjiká Patriká, by Nanda Kumár Kabiratna	12mo.	288	6 0 Annually.	500	A Magazine 8 years, established a stanch defender of Idolatry.
Bhagavat, 1st part, Sanskrit and Bengali, by Nanda Kumár Kabiratna	8vo.	758	0 8	600	On Krishna's life from the Bhágavat Purana.
Dvaidhabhanjiká, by Umákanta Sharma of Dángá	18mo.	12	0 2	500	The mind's doubts solved on the fasting duties of a Hindu.
Vidhavá parinay Nátak, by Bihari Lal Mandal	12mo.	178	1 0	500	A Drama to point out the advantages of widow re-marriage, and the evils of the present system.
				2100	

Probhákar Press established 1828, *Durgachurn Mittre Street* 42, *Hogulkuriá, Simlya.*

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Probodh Probhákar, 1st part, by Ishwar Chandra Guptu ...	8vo.	122	1 0	1000	Poetry and Dialogues on various moral and religious subjects.
Sádhuranjan Patriká	4to.		2 8 Annually.	900	Treats chiefly of literature, and moral subjects, with tales, &c.
Probhákár Patriká, by Ishwar Chandra Guptu	8vo.	1248	10 0 Annually.	600	A Daily Newspaper established since 1830 ; besides general news, contains some good poetry.
				2500	

Purnáchandrodoy Press established 1838, *Amratola Guli, No.* 12.

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Annadá Mangal, by Bharat Chandra	18mo.	450	1 0	1000	With ten illustrations ; the mythological history of Siva and Durgá.
Arabyeá Upanyeás, 4th part, tr. by Muktarám Videábhágis ..	8vo.	338	1 0	1000	The Arabian Nights, according to Forster's translation.

Purnáchandrodoy Press established 1838, *Amratola Guli* 12.—*(Continued.)*

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
* *Sarbártha Purnachandroday*, by Muktarám Videábhágis ...	4to.	384	0 3	1500	Translations from Sanskrit into Bengali of Puranic and other works.
Shri Bhágavat, by Muktarám Videábhágis	4to.	425	3 4	1500	The life of Krishna from the Sanskrit of Veás.
Shabdámbudhi, 2nd ed., by Muktarám Videábhágis	8vo.	615	2 8	3000	A dictionary in Bengali of 38,000 Bengali words ; the fullest and cheapest yet published.
Purnáchundrodoy Patriká ...	8vo.	2500	8 0	450	A literary and political daily Journal, established 1838.
				8,450	

* Twenty-one numbers have been completed, giving in continuation of the original Sanskrit texts with Bengali translations of the following Purans—*Márkandyea, Kurma, Kalki, Vishnu, Matseá, Brahma, Padma, Bhabishyeat, Baráha, Agni, Garur*, the *Ramayan, Máhábhárat*, and *Harivansha*, together with ethical pieces such as the *Nitishatak*.

Rahamani Press, Sealda.

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Vidhavá Manaranjan, 2nd part, by Radhá Mádhav Mittre ...	12mo.	69	0 4	500	A Drama advocating Widow re-marriage.

Roy and Co., established 1853, *Cossitollah, Imambari Lane, No.* 67.

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Sáhá Námá, 1st part, by Gopal Chunder Dut	18mo.	176	0 10	650	Translated from the Musalman Bengali—the ancient history of Persia.
Vishnu Sár byeakaran, by Bishturám Tarka Sidhanta, Pandit of Free Church Institution, 2nd ed....	18mo.	36	0 4	1000	An introductory Bengali Grammar, giving the junction of letters and compounds, cases, &c.
Satyea Jyán Sancháriní by Naba Krishna Bose, and Srinath Bannerjyeea	12mo.	96	0 12 Annually.	500	Vedantic: established 1856, the organ of the Hitaishini Sabhá.

Roy and Co., established 1853, *Cossitollah, Imambari Lane,* 67.—(Continued.)

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Naba Prabandan Sár, by Mohendranath Roy, Teacher... ...	16mo.	90	0 8	500	Moral and entertaining Essays for youth.
Yuseph Zuleika, tr. by Hari Mohan Karmokar	12mo.	.....	0 12	650	A tale of the Patriarch Joseph.
Anutápini Naba Kámini by Shyeamachurn Dut	12mo.	.....	0 6	500	A drama on the side of Hindu female chastity.
Priyambad by Kedarnáth Dut...	12mo.	.....	1 0	500	A tale.
				4300	

Royal Phœnix Press established 1856, *Imambari Lane, Cossitollah,* 59.

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Brahma Tatva Churámani by Kalik Bhattacharjáyeea Pundit	8vo.	152	1 0	1200	Extracts from various Puranas on the Gods, and their history.
Pánjika	8vo.	185	0 4	1500	Almanac.
				2700	

Rozario and Co.'s Press, established* 1840, *Tank Square,* 8.

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Richardson Jiban,† Life of Captain Richardson	12mo.	45	0 8	500	Taken chiefly from Kaye's Sketches of Richardson's Life.
Allal Dalál,‡ by P. M. Mittre ...	12mo.	180	0 12	2050	A tale to expose social evils and popular errors *á la mode* Dickens.
Másik Patrika,§ by Radhánath Sikdár	12mo.	12	0 1 monthly.	750	A monthly Magazine to advocate social reform.
				3300	

* At this Press was published the previous year *Pratápadityea Charitra*, the life of the Raja of Ságar island, 2½ centuries ago, when the Sunderbunds were a densely inhabited Country.

† Late Principal of the Hindu College—author of various literary works, essays and poems.

‡ This work is written in a colloquial style, and has met with great success among the Natives, being extensively read and having a quick sale. It abounds with witty allusions to various evils in Native society, and with proverbial sayings which are used very apropos. The author is bringing out two other works on the same plan.

§ Written in a colloquial style level to the capacity of women—by means of tales, dialogues, short remarks. It has been very useful.

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Shishupál Bodh, by I. C. Videásagar	8vo.	96	0 10	500	The Sanskrit of Mag's great Epic poem.
Rijupát 3rd part, by Ishwar Chandra Videaságar, 2nd ed....	12mo.	115	0 10	1000	Selections in Sanskrit from the Hitapodesh, Mahábhárat, Ritu Sanhar, Vishnu Purán.
Bodhodoy by Ishwar C. Videásagar, 9th ed.	16mo.	61	0 2	5000	Eight editions of 14,000 copies sold in seven years. Reading lessons on man, metals, objects of art. Treats of the different forms of attraction, the properties of matter, the laws and various kinds of motion.
Padártha vidá, by Akhay Kumar Dut, 2nd ed.	12mo.	144	0 10	1250	Treats of matter, attraction, its different kinds, solidity, elasticity, motion, its different kinds, repulsion.
Niti Shikhá, by Ram Naráyán Mittre, 1st part	12mo.	127	0 12	500	On various moral duties with examples interspersed.
Datak mimánsha, by Nanda Pandit	8vo.	157	1 8	500	On the law of inheritance in Sanskrit, with a Sanskrit exposition.

Shishu Shikhá, 3rd part, by Madan Mohan Tarkalankár, 12th ed.	18mo.	42	0	1½	5000	Simple reading lessons on moral duties and animals.
Shishu Shikhá, 3rd part, by Madan Mohan Tarkalankár, 11th ed.	18mo.	42	0	1½	5000	Ditto ditto ditto.
Shishu Shikhá, 2nd part, by Madan Mohan Tarkalankár, 15th ed.	18mo.	42	0	1½	5000	Illustrating by reading lessons the force of the compound letters.
Shishu Shikhá, 2nd part, by Madan Mohan Tarkalankár, 16th ed.	18mo.	26	0	1¼	5000	Ditto ditto ditto.
Shishu Shikhá, 1st part, by Madan Mohan Tarkalankár, 17th ed.	18mo.	26	0	1¼	5000	Ditto ditto ditto.
Shishu Shikhá, 1st part, by Madan Mohan Tarkalankár, 18th ed.	18mo.	26	0	1¼	5000	Has gone through 17 editions since 1849; a primer with simple lessons on reading.
Kádambari, tr. by Tárá Shankar, 4th ed....	8vo.	198	1	4	1000	A Tale from the Sanskrit; three thousand copies sold in three years.
Padártha Videa, by Akhay Kumar Dut	12mo.	144	0	8	970	A treatise on Natural Philosophy, matter, motion—for Schools.
Rasselás, tr. by Táráshankar Sharma	12mo.	242	1	0	1500	Dr. Johnson's tale of Rasselas, with a short memoir of Dr. Johnson.

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Niti Bodh, tr. by Rajkrishna Banerjyea, 8th ed.	12mo.	95	0 3	5000	A free translation of Chambers' Moral Class Book, seven editions of 13,000 copies sold in six years.
Niti Bodh, tr. by Rajkrishna Banerjyea, 7th ed.	12mo.	123	0 6	2000	Ditto Ditto.
Barna Parichay, 2nd part, by Ishwar Chandra Videáságar, 6th ed....	16mo.	24	0 0¾	5000	A capital book for illustrating the effect of the combination of letters.
Barna Parichay, 2nd part, by Ishwar Chandra Videáságár, 7th ed.	16mo.	24	0 0¾	5000	Six editions comprising 33,000 copies of this Spelling Book printed within two years.
Barna Parichay, 1st part, by Ishwar Chandra Videáságár, 9th ed....	16mo.	24	0 0¾	10000	Nine editions of 58,000 copies sold in two years. A primer, spelling and first reading book.
Barna Parichay, 1st part, by Ishwar Chandra Videáságár, 10th ed.	16mo.	24	0 0¾	5000	Ditto Ditto.

Kathá Málá, by Ishwar Chandra Videáságár, 3rd ed.	12mo.	79	0 2½	3000	Select Fables from James' edition of Æsop.
Shakantala, by Ishwar Chandra Videáságár, 3rd ed.	8vo.	132	0 12	2000	Three thousand copies sold in two years, a translation of a beautiful Sanskrit tale.
Upakraminiká, by Ishwar Chandra Videáságár, 7th ed. ...	12mo.	119	0 8	3000	Introduction to Sanskrit Grammar on the European plan, 8000 copies sold in four years.
Charitá bali, by Ishwar Chandra Videáságár, 2nd ed.	12mo.	109	0 4	3000	Exemplary and Instructive Biography of 20 persons as Duval, Roscoe, Simson, Hutton, Leyden,.&c.
Rijupát, 2nd part, by Ishwar Chandra Videáságár	12mo.	92	0 8	1000	Extracts in Sanskrit from the Ramayan for beginners in Sanskrit.
Rijupát, 3rd part, by Ishwar Videáságár	12mo.	96	0 4	1000	Easy Extracts in Sanskrit.
				84220	
				3000	In Sanskrit.
				64500	Printed the previous year.

* Among the books printed in the previous year were *Kathá Málá*, *Barna Parichay*, *Charitá báli*, *Bodhodoy*, *Upakraminiká*, a Sanskrit Grammar on the European Model, *Vyeakaran Kaumadi*, Ditto, *Padártha Videa* or Natural Philosophy, *Bhugol*, Geography, *Pati Ganita*, Arithmetic on Colensós plan, *Kádambari*, a tale from the Sanskrit, *Niti Bodh*, *Betal Panchis*, *Bengali Itihas* or History of Bengal, *Jiban Charita*, a biography of eminent men, *Kulin Kul Sarbasva Natak*, a drama ridiculing Kulin polygamy, *Shakantala*, a beautiful tale of female virtue.

Sarbártha Prakáshika Press established 1856, *Gopi Krishna Pál Lane* 13, *Jorasankho.*

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Sarbártha Prakáshika Patrika by Kanai Lál Páin	4to.	288	1 8	500	A Periodical giving translations of Hindu works, Extracts on God, notices of natural objects,—established 1856.

Satyeárnab Press established 1854.

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Dhátu Málá by J. Long, 3rd ed.	24mo.	37	0 1½	1000	The Sanskrit roots adopted in the Bengali language with their derivatives.
Dhátu Málá by J. Long, 4th ed.	24mo.	42	0 1½	1000	Ditto Ditto.
*Krishi Sangraha** parts 2, 3, and 6, Agricultural Miscellany ...	8vo.	251	1 0	550	On Sugar-cane, New Grenada Rice, Flax, Mulberry, Quinine, &c., &c.

Shishu Darpan, part 1, by Tarkarutná	12mo.	22	0 1	500	Introductory reading book.
Education Gazette†	folio.	4	2 8	500	A weekly paper.
				3550‡	

* Issued by the Agri-Horticultural Society with the view of diffusing through the Vernacular popular information on Agricultural subjects—the previous numbers take up the subjects of Potatoes, Arrow-root, Melons, Peaches, Pot-herbs, Tobacco, &c.

† The *Education Gazette* was started on the 4th July 1856. At the close of the 1st year of its existence the number of Subscribers was—

Mofussil	421
Town	98

The circulation at present is—

Mofussil	479
Town	83

And circulation is still on the increase. The paper circulates in about *every district of Bengal*, but it has as yet reached only the chief or large stations. There are hundreds of Villages in which the existence of the *Gazette* is not yet known, but which it will no doubt reach in course of time. The largest circulation at present is in the following Districts:—Moorshedabad, Dacca, Midnapore, and Mymensing. The Editor is overwhelmed with essays, contributions on literary subjects, and correspondence from all parts of the country, for which he cannot find room in the *Gazette*, and there have been frequent complaints from contributors regarding the non-insertion of their articles. It is highly desirable that the paper should be *enlarged*, but this would necessarily involve an increase in the price of the paper, which however should be avoided, as such a measure would at once put the paper out of the reach of the class for whom it is chiefly intended.

Almost every new publication in Bengali is sent to the *Gazette* by the Author to be reviewed. Some articles that originally appeared in the *Gazette* have been printed in pamphlet form and sold largely.

‡ Among the books of the previous year printed were *Beni Sanhár*, a drama; and the *Drishtánta ratna* or Scripture Emblems.

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Ban Parba, tr. by Kási Rám Dás, a Khyasta	8vo.	344	0 4	2000	Description of the forest life of the Pandavas—the evil of gambling shown to King Nalá.
Pánjika by Gopál Chandra Bhattacharji	12mo.	72	0 1	12000	Almanac, under the patronage of the Raja of Nuddea.
Manasár bhásán by Ketakha Dás	8vo.	86	0 3	1500	The life and adventures of the snake Goddess from the Padma Purana.
Akrur Sambád by Rám Chandra Tarkalangkár	8vo.	76	0 4	1500	Akrur's devotion as a servant to Krishna.
Aranyeá Khánda by Kriti Bás	8vo.	46	0 1	1500	From the Ramayan; forest life during 14 years by Rám and his family.
Ayodea Kánda, tr. by Kriti Bás	12mo.	66	0 1¼	1500	From the Ramayan, the flourishing state and glory of Oude in King Rám's time.

Duti Sámbád, tr. by Krishna Lal	12mo.	40	0 1	1500	Extracts from the Brahma Baibarta Purana relating to Krishna.
Kishkinda Kánda, tr. by Kriti Bás	8vo.	60	0 1	1500	From the Ramayan. Rám's battles with the aboriginal tribes of India.
				23000	
				16000	Printed the previous year.

Stanhope Press established 1840, *Bow-Bazar* 185.

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Ratnábali, tr. by Tárak C. Churamani of Uterpará	12mo.	230	1 4	500	An historical drama compiled in Sanskrit by a Kashmir poet, published under the patronage of Joykissen Mukerji.
*Chamatkar hirájá*t by Nabo Kishore Banerjyea	12mo.	188	1 0	500	A poetic tale in verse; the scene laid in Rajputáná.

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
*Ratnabali Natak** by Rám Náráyan Tarkalánkár† ...	12mo.	93	gratis	500	An historical drama by a Kashmir poet translated in Bengali, adapted for the stage.
Rámnabami brata by Jagunnath Mullick of Andul	4to.	16	gratis	1000	The merit of fasting on Rám's birth-day.
Jyán Málá, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, by Presidency College Students	8vo.	16	0 2	1000	On the air, sea, child murder, the Mishmi tribes, Bengali Shastras, dew, the moon.
Padártha Gun Málá,‡ 1st part, tr. by Khetra Mohan Roy of Utarpará	16mo.	26	0 2	2500	From a popular work of Pestalozzi's Lessons on Things—gives the qualities and properties of Glass, Indian rubber, Sugar, Sponge, Wool, Water, Ginger, Ivory, &c
				3500	
				3250	Printed gratis.
				1500	Printed the previous year.

* This has been acted several times lately and very successfully by amateur natives in Bengali at the expense of Raja Pratab Sing.

† Pandit of the Sanskrit College.

‡ A very good work on Object Lessons—the *Shishu Shishok* a similar work is published by the Tract Society.

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
*Báyu Chatushta Akheayaka,** tr. by Madhu Sudhan Mukerjyea .	18mo.	46	0 1½	2000	From Hans Anderson's Fairy Tales of the four Winds.
Vrihát Kathá, pt. 1, tr. by Ananda Vedántabhágish	18mo.	109	0 4	1000	Tales from the Sanskrit taken from scenes in Ancient History relating to Patna, Tamluk, Pánini the Grammarian, Buddhism.
Prákriti Vigyán, 1st part, by Bhudev Mukerji†	18mo.	191	0 12	1000	Elements of Natural Philosophy—the properties of matter—various kinds of attraction—motion, its various kinds and laws—Gravity, its laws,—illustrated with diagrams.
Andakuphateá, by Rámgati Nyaratna‡	18mo.	93	0 5	1000	History of the Old Fort of Calcutta and of the Black Hole.

* Printed for the Vernacular Literature Committee.

† Principal of the Normal Vernacular School, Hugly, and compiled from lectures given to the pupils there in Natural Philosophy through Bengali.

‡ Head Master of the Normal Vernacular School, Hugly.

Sucháru Press established 1854, *Báhir Mirzapore, No.* 13.—(Continued.)

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Cháru pát, part 2, by Akhay Kumar Dut 7th ed. ...	12mo.	84	0 6	2000	Reading Lessons on Corals, Icebergs, Balloons, the Compass, Comets, the Solar system, Literature and Ethics.
Itihásik Upanyeás, by Bhudev Mukerjyi ...	8vo.	118	0 8	1000	Two Historical tales tr. from the Romance of History; founded on History with a moral end in view.
				8000	
				12000	Printed the previous year.

Sudhábarshan Press established 1852, *Bara Bazar, Komaleya, No.* 16-10.

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
* *Chaitanyea Charitámritá* ...	8vo.	450	2 0	500	The life of Cháitanyea, the Vaishnav reformer of Bengal.
† *Sudhabarshan Patrika* by Shyeám Sundar Sen	4to.	1200	8 0 Annually.	300	A Daily paper begun in 1853. Part in Bengali, part in Hindi, very useful to Mahájans.

Banga Vidyeá Prakashiká by Nobin Chandra Adea ...	8vo.	192 Monthly.	1 0 Advance.	500	On morals, trade, translations from Sanskrit works, travels, biography.
				1300	

* Written in1557, three centuries ago, and still very popular.

† This paper circulates as far as the Punjab and Guzerat. It was prosecuted by Government in the Supreme Court in May 1857, but the prosecution broke down, mainly owing to the interpreter of the Court having translated according to what *he* thought the author meant—he translated in a sense contrary to what the passage allowed.* It was a specimen of what Courts in the hands of Interpreters may be.

Sudhá Nidhí Press established 1855, *Chitpoor Road, No.* 244.

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Nárad Sambád, by Krishna Dás	8vo.	32	0 2	1500	Account of the ten avatars of Krishna from the Shrimat Bhágávát.
Lanká Kánda, tr. by Kriti Bás	8vo.	251	0 6	1500	From the Rámáyan. Ram's invasion of Ceylon.
Gyán Kaumadi, by Rameshwar Bánerji of Gopálpur	8vo.	137	0 4	1500	250 different forms of writing letters to various castes, relations, &c.
Utára Kánda, tr. by Kriti Bas..	8vo.	168	0 6	1500	From the Rámáyan. Ram ascends the throne of Oude.

Sadhá Nidhi Press, established 1855, *Chitpoor Road,* 244.—(*Continued.*)

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Barna Málá, or Garland of letters	18mo.	24	0 1	2000	The Bengali compound letters and Spelling exercises.
Nitea Karma, or Hindu Breviary	16mo.	16	0 1½	1500	Description of the various ceremonies to be performed by a Hindu daily.
*Niti Katha,** 1st part, by Radhá-kant Devá	16mo.	31	0 1	1500	Moral anecdotes on the plan of Esop's fables.
Durgá Nám ámritá, by Kishub C. Bannerji	16mo.	23	0 1	500	Praises of Durgá, the Hindu Minerva.
Pánjika, by Gopál Chandra Bhat-tacharjyeea	8vo.	72	0 1	15000	Almanac on common paper.
Shuk Bilás, by Nanda Kumár Kubiratná, of Chor Bhágán ...	18mo.	156	0 6	1200	Tales relating to Vikramádityea, king of Oujein.
				27700	
				28500	Printed the preceding year.

* This little work was first published in 1818, and being moulded after the Oriental fashion of teaching abstract truth by fables and anecdotes, it has met with a sale of some 200,000 copies.

Sudhárnab Press established 1852, *Mirzapoor Lane, No.* 10.

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Paramártha Gitabali, by Gopál Chandra Shánuchi	18mo.	32	0 4	500	115 Hymns in praise of Brahma pointing out the vanity of the world, and the evil of the senses.
Christian Tára,* by Rev. Bihari Lal Sing	8vo.	240	0 2½	750	Account of the ten persecutions and sufferings of the early Christians to the time of Constantine the Great.
				1250	

* Printed for the Religious Tract Society.

Sudhá Sindhu Press, Chitpoor Road 229, *Chor Bhagan, No.* 11.

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Betál Panchabinsati by Kali Dás Vaidea	8vo.	126	0 4	1000	Tales of the times of Vikrámadityea; indecent passages.
Pánjika by Gopál Chandra Pundit of Bow Bazar	8vo.	80	0 1	6000	Almanac, printed on cheap paper.

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Virát Parba, tr. by Kási Dás ...	8vo.	85	0 1¼	1500	From the Máhábhárat. The 13 years' residence of the Pandavas in disguise at the court of King Virát.
Adi Parba, tr. by Kriti Bás ...	8vo.	80	0 2	1500	From the Ramayan. The early state of civilization in Oude.
Káli bilás, tr. by Kali Das ...	8vo.	84	0 1¼	1300	An exposition from the Márkandyea Purana, Kumár Sambháva, and Kali Purana, about the Goddess Kali.
Bhakti tatva Sár	8vo.	46	0 3	1500	Vaishnav formulary of devotion, Prayer and Hymn Book.
Nárad Sambád	8vo.	26	0 1	1500	On the ten avatars or Hindu incarnations of Krishna.
Nala Damayanti by Rám Chandra Tarkalangkár	8vo.	70	0 3	1000	An ancient tale, beautifully showing the evils of gambling, and the strength of woman's affection to her husband.
Jangá Námá Musalman Bengali	8vo.	176	0 4	1500	
Sár Kaumadi, Native Materia Medica...	8vo.	136	0 8	1000	On the remedies and treatment of diseases.

*Chikitsárnab** a domestic Medicine Book	8vo.	30	0 2½	1000	From the Nidhan, and other Shastras, on common Diseases, their kinds and remedies.
Ban Parba, tr. by Káshi Rám Dás	8vo.	344	0 4½	1500	From the Máhábhárat. The wanderings of the Pandavas in the forests.
Iblish Námá Musalman Bengali, by Munsi Goribullár	8vo.	55	0 2	1500	On Satan's temptations, a lecture for Musalmans.
Lanká Kánda, tr. by Kriti Bás	8vo.	268	0 4	1500	From the Ramayan. Rám's wars in Ceylon.
Shishu bodhak by Chánakyea Pundit...	8vo.	50	0 1	1500	The Murray's Spelling Book of Bengal, with poetry on the Gods.
Sundará Kánda, tr. by Kriti Bás	8vo.	58	0 1½	1500	From the Ramayan. Rám's passage across from India to Ceylon.
				25300	

* This is the great book of the Natives who treat diseases according to the oriental method. More than 150,000 copies of this work have been sold, as the Native practitioners who have learned the European system of Medicine are so exorbitant in their fees that the old system being so cheap as well as popular still holds. The Natives have many good remedies, but one in this book for a tiger's bite is strange—to apply human ordure.

Suda Sindhu Press established 1842, *Simliya, Golaberie Street, No.* 12.

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Pánjika	8vo.	80	0 3	8000	Almanac.

Tatvabodhini Press established 1842, *Jorasankha.*

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Vrihat Katha, 1st part, by Anando Chandra Videabhagis* ...	12mo.	120	0 4	1000	Tales from the Sanskrit.
Hitayshini Sabha Káryea ..	8vo.	14	0 2	2000	Report of a Meeting of Natives for promoting the worship of one God and social reform.
Vikramurvasi, tr. by Dinanath Nyeáratná	8vo.	85	gratis	1000	The Drama called the Hero and Nymph which was translated by Professor H. Wilson.
Patibrata Upadesh, by Padmalochan Nyeárátna of Burdwan...	8vo.	18	gratis	1000	On the duties of a true wife from the Shastras, published at the expense of the Raja of Burdwan.

Sukhyeáti Patrá by Haro Chandra Ghose, Magistrate ...	fol.	1	gratis	1000	Government Proclamation of mercy to those not in the Mutiny.
Krishna Chandra Jiban by Ram Bosu	16mo.	94	0 8	1000	Life of a Nuddea King, the Mœcenas of Pundits and Brahmins.
Barnapadak,† 1st ed., by Bhabani Sen	16mo.	82	0 4	500	A sort of Vocabulary with sentences illustrating the meaning of different words.
Barnapádak, 2nd ed., by Bhabani Sen	16mo.	82	0 4	1000	Ditto, ditto.
Chakmakki Box, tr. by Madhusudan Mookerjyea	12mo.	30	0 1	2000	Translation of Hans Anderson's Tale, 'The Tinder Box,' for the Vernacular Literature Society.
Chin Desh Bulbul, tr. by Madhusudan Mookerjyea	12mo.	20	0 1	2000	Ditto ditto. "The Chinese Nightingale."
Nur Jehan, tr. by Madhusudan Mookerjyea	12mo	181	0 5	2000	Translation of the Indian Romance, 'Light of the World'—for the Vernacular Literature Society.
Bhagavat Gita, 14th, 15th and 16th parts, tr. by Gita Lal Misra, Zemindar of Mancar ...	4to.	47	0 10	1000	Three commentaries of Shangkar Acharjyea, Unaudagiri and Srami.

* Assistant Secretary of the Tatvabodhini Sabha; author or translator of Vedanta Sár or the Vedant philosophy, *Panchadashi* on the same; *Vedant Adhikaran, Gita*, Do.

† A work of considerable merit and originality—the author is a Bengalee teacher in the Free Church Institution, and has done much to render the study of Bengali more popular, by making t the vehicle of conveying knowledge useful and interesting to youth.

Tatvabodhini Press, established 1842, *Jorasankha.*—(Continued.)

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Matseanári Upákhyeán, tr. by Madhusudan Mookerjyea ...	12mo.	78	0 2¼	2000	Translation of Hans Anderson's Tale of a Mermaid—for the Vernacular Literature Society.
Gyan Ratnákar by Krishna Chaitanyea Bose of Tribeni ...	8vo.	242	2 0	500	Miscellaneous Readings on Literature; Poetry selected from the *Tatvabodhini Patrika* and requires expurgation.
Kutsit Hansa Ghábak, tr. by Madhusudan Mookerjyea ...	12mo.	55	0 2	2000	From Hans Anderson's Tale of the Ugly Duckling and little Totty.
Brahma Git, by Amrita Lal Gupta of Komillah	12mo.	22	0 2	1000	51 Hymns in praise of Brahma.
Tatvabodhini Patrika, edited by Ram Persaud Roy, Amrita Lal Mittre	4to.	144	3 0 to members.	800	A Magazine of literature, Vedantism and Science.
Ay Beay	8vo.	47	gratis	400	Expenditure of the Tatvabodhini Sabha.
Debi Máhátmeá, by Him Lochan Sandal of Rangpur ...	16mo.	60	0 4	500	In Sanskrit from the Markandea Puraná, on Devi, the Goddess Durga.
				19300	
				3400	Gratis.

Videá Ratna Press, established 1856, *Bahir Mirzapore.*

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Bhugol Videa Sár, 3rd ed., by Ram Náráyan Ratna, Pundit...	12mo.	32	0 3	1000	Elementary Geography.
Bháratvarshiya Itihas, 1st part, by Nilmoni Bysak, Assistant to Commissioner of Burdwan* ...	16mo.	162	0 12	500	Gives the Hindu period—the ancient civilization of India, its chief seats of power.
Bháratvarshiya Itihas, 2nd part, by Nilmoni Bysak, Assistant to Commissioner of Burdwan ...	16mo.	156	0 12	1000	Gives the Musalman period down to the invasion of Baber.
Ahalyeá britanta tr. by Madhusudan Mookerjyea†	16mo.	118	0 3¼	2000	From the "Indian Romance". Life and adventures of a low caste woman in the days of Homayan.
Kishna Chandra Jiban, 4th ed., by Rájib Lochan	12mo.	86	0 8	1000	The Mœcenas of the Pundits of last century in the Kishnaghur district.

* Author of the Nabo Nari.

† For the Vernacular Literature Society.

Videá Ratna Press, established 1856, *Bahir Mirzapore.*—(Continued.)

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Vidhava bibáha byeabastha, 2nd ed., by Ishwar C. Videásagar ...	8vo.	184	gratis	1000	Advocating Widow Re-marriage as being agreeable to the Shastras.
Pánjika by Girish Chandra Videáratna*	4to.	152	0 4	3000	Made at Báli, calculated after the Suryea Sidhánta.
Vyeakaran 2nd ed., by Shamachurn Sirkar	8vo.	358	1 0	3000	The fullest Grammar yet published in Bengali.
Dukhini Mátá 2nd ed., tr. by Madhusudan Mookerjyea ...	18mo.	30	0 1	2000	Translated from Hans Anderson's Tales, Story of a Mother.†
Elizabeth, tr. by Ram Náráyan Videáratna	8vo.	24	0 9	1000	Elizabeth or the Exiles of Siberia: a Tale of Woman's worth.†
				4500	
				1000	Gratis.

* Pundit in the Sanskrit College, he is preparing a Sanskrit Dictionary, with the meanings in Bengali.

† For the Vernacular Literature Society.

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Pánjika	8vo.	296	0 8	3000	Almanac.
Pánjika small	8vo.	162	0 4	6000	Almanac.
Pánjika ráshi	8vo.	72	0 1	20000	Almanac.
Sár Kaumadi, tr. by Ananda Chandra Barman	8vo.	158	0 8	1000	Hindu Materia Medica, according to the Shastras.
Sanyeási upákhyeán 1st part, tr. by Gobinda Chandra Seal ...	16mo.	16	0 1	1000	Goldsmith's Hermit.
Sabhá Parba, tr. by Kashi Rám Dás	8vo.	121	0 6	1000	From the Máhábhárat. The assemblage of the Princes to pay homage to Yudisthir.
Mán bhanjan by Káli Krishna Dás	12mo.	60	0 3	1000	Krishna removing his Wife's jealousy.
Gobinda Lilámritá, 2nd ed., by Yadunandan Dás	8vo.	254	1 0	1000	A Vaishnab work on devotion to Krishna.
Panchali, 3rd part, by Dasharath Roy	18mo.	137	0 5	1000	Popular Songs; sung at festivals, in praise of Krishna and Kali.

Videá Ratna Press, established 1851, *Ahiritola Street, No.* 10.—*(Concluded.)*

	Size.	Pages.	Price.	Copies.	
			Rs. As.		
Daybhag, by Brijay Gopal Bhattacharjyea	12mo.	87	0 4	1000	On the Hindu law of inheritance from the Sanskrit.
Shishubodhok by Subhangkar Pundit...	12mo.	46	0 1¼	10000	The Murray's Spelling Book of Bengal; teaches mythology along with reading.
Panchâli part 1, by Dasharath Roy of Burdwan	12mo.	205	0 6	1000	Popular Songs on the adventures and revels of the Gods—licentious.
Panchâli part 2, by Dasharath Roy of Burdwan	12mo.	230	0 4	1000	Popular Songs on the adventures and history of Krishna—filthy.
Amár Kosh by Amár Sing ...	18mo.	416	1 0	1000	A Sanskrit Dictionary composed by a Buddhist.
				38000	
				1000	Sanskrit.
				21000	Printed the previous year.

Appen

Books and Pamphlets printed and published in

Number.	Place.	Name of Press.	Name of each Work.	Dialect.
1	Triplicane, Syed Mahomed Jaugeim Khan, Guddno Khan Street ...	Mudu bay Kurushi Press ..	*Civil Law* ...	Telugu ...
2	Black Town, Davaraya Moodelair Street ..	Vartamana Tarangini Press ..	*Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue* ...	Ditto ...
3	,,	,,	*Ditto ditto ditto* ...	Tamil ...
4	,,	,,	*Blank Forms of Village Accounts* ...	Telugu ...
5	,,	,,	*Ditto ditto ditto* ...	Tamil ...
6	,,	,,	*Ditto Olungoo ditto* ...	Ditto ...
7	,,	,,	*Panchangum* ...	Ditto ...
8	,,	,,	*Ditto for Rakshasa* ...	Telugu ...
9	Black Town, Gurvapah Street ..	Jnāna Ratnākara Press ..	*Saptama Skandham* ...	Sanscrit ...
10	,,	,,	*Trunāla Rama Kristna Charitra* ...	Telugu ...
11	,,	,,	*Chaudapah Sataham* ...	Ditto ...
12	,,	,,	*Narasimsha Satakam* ...	Ditto ...
13	,,	,,	*Niti Sangraham* ...	Ditto ...
14	,,	,,	*Bala Viveka hintamani* ...	Ditto ...
15	,,	,,	*Prasunno Raghava Satakam*	Ditto ...
16	Black Salay Street.	Kalvi Kalinjan Press ..	*Salya Parvam* ...	Tamil ...
17	,,	,,	*Surgādāna Parvam* ...	Ditto ...
18	,,	,,	*Surya Parvam* ...	Ditto ...
19	,,	,,	*Sree Parvam* ...	Ditto ...
20	,,	,,	*Pattablishēka ditto* ...	Ditto ...
21	,,	,,	*Ammanyam* ...	Ditto ...
22	,,	,,	*Ayyasamiyyam* ...	Ditto ...
23	,,	,,	*Chittambaia Chakram* ...	Ditto ...
24	,,	,,	*Nattars Agreement* ...	Ditto ...
25	Black Pagadala Street ...	Vyavahara Durpan Press ..	*Daralyamam* ...	Telugu ..
26	,,	,,	*Dattaka Chandrodayam* ...	Tamil ..
27	,,	,,	*Dattaka Mimamsa* ...	Sanscrit ..
28	,,	,,	*Vyavahāra Mātruka* ...	Ditto ..
29	,,	,,	*Calendar for a Century* ...	Telugu ..

dix A.

the Town of Madras, during the Year 1855.

Description of each Work.	Number of Copies of each struck off.	Number of Copies of each sold.	Price of each Work per Copy.	Number of Pages in each Work.
Translation from the English Code ..	250	0	10 0 0	524
Translations from the first Two Volumes of the Circular Orders in English ..	500	280	7 0 0	370
	500	245	7 0 0	316
These forms were recently adopted in supersession of the old irregular forms kept in cadjans ..	14000	Printed for Government.		32
Ditto ditto ditto ..	2100	Ditto	Ditto	27
Ditto ditto ditto ...	4500	Ditto	Ditto	27
Almanac ...	500	0	0 0 0	0
Ditto for the year Rakshasa (1854-55) ..	2000	1177	0 4 0	38
The 7th khanda of Bhagavata describing the devotion of Pracrabhatta, a Devotee ..	1000	450	0 3 0	78
Tales relating to Tennala Rama Krishna, a noted Buffoon of the days of Krishna Devah Rajah, Telugu King ..	1000	800	0 0 9	20
One hundred Stanzas on Morals (an obscure Book) ..	500	450	0 0 6	16
One hundred Songs or Stanzas in praise of the 4th Avatar or incarnation of Vishnu ..	1000	950	0 0 6	22
One hundred Stanzas on Moral Subjects, a compilation ..	1000	750	0 0 9	38
A Telugu Instructor, a Primer ..	1000	950	0 0 9	72
A Devotional Work, consisting of 100 Stanzas, in praise of Vishnu ..	1000	1000	0 0 7	26
The 9th parba of the Mahabharat, giving an account of Duryodhan, General Challenge ..	1000	750	0 5 0	20
The 10th part of the Mahabharat ..	1000	75	0 11 0	44
No description obtainable ..	1000	750	0 5 0	20
The 11th part of Mahabharat, containing the Wailings of the Pandavs for those slain in battle ..	1000	750	0 4 0	16
The Chapter on the Coronation of Dharma Raja or Judhisteer Rishis persuading Judhister to accept the Crown ..	1000	750	0 5 0	20
	600	500	0 12 0	52
An Astrological Work on the configuration of the Heavens ..	600	500	0 12 0	52
Ditto ditto ditto ..	600	500	0 4 0	9
N. B. The work is said not to exist ..	1700	1000	0 1 0	48
A Controversy between Kuvera and Manmatah on the claims of wealth and beauty ..	500	0	2 0 0	0
A Work on Horoscopes ..	500	0	1 0 0	0
A Treatise on Adoption ..	500	0	1 0 0	0
Directions in matters of Litigation ..	500	0	1 0 0	0
Calendar containing the Christian, Mahomedan and Hindu Years ..	0	0	0 0 0	0

Appen

Books and Pamphlets printed and published in

Number.	Place.	Name of Press.	Name of each Work.	Dialect.
30	Black Town, Armenian Street ..	Hindu Press ..	*Primer* ...	Tamil ..
31	,,	,,	*History of the discovery of America, Part II.* ...	Telugu ..
32	,,	,,	*Ditto of England, Part I.* ...	Tamil ..
33	,,	,,	*Ditto of ditto ditto* ...	Telugu ..
34	,,	,,	*Ditto of India, Part II.* ..	Ditto ..
35	Black Town, Popham's Broadway	Church of Scotland Mission Press ..	*Watt's 2nd Catechism* ...	Tamil ...
36	Black Town, Pagodha Street ..	Lakshmi Vilasor Telugu Press ...	*Bhaskara Satakam* ...	Ditto ..
37	,,	,,	*Sumati Satakam* ...	Telugu ..
38	,,	,,	*Regulations and Accounts of Government* ...	Ditto ..
39	,,	,,	*Rukmani Panyam* ...	Ditto ..
40	,,	,,	*Pandava Gita* ...	Sanscrit ..
41	,,	,,	*Village Munsiff's Regulations* ...	Telugu ..
42	Black Town, Lingchelly Street ...	Lakshmi Vilasa Tamil Press ...	*Tilla Pathitha Padadhi* ..	Tamil ...
43	,,	,,	*Sadamalai Pathitha Padadhi* ..	Ditto ...
44	Chulay Langar Papiah's Street ...	Kalvi Pravāham Press ..	*Hari Chuvadi* ..	Ditto ...
45	,,	,,	*Badra Giriyar* ..	Ditto ...
46	,,	,,	*Viveka Chintamani* ..	Ditto ...
47	,,	,,	*Vuvarana Sangraham* ..	Ditto ...
48	,,	,,	*Teroovengada Malai* ..	Ditto ...
49	,,	,,	*Teruva Sagum* ..	Ditto ...
50	,,	,,	*Sudarsana Gīthai* ..	Ditto ...
51	,,	,,	*Pambathi Akupai* ..	Ditto ...
52	,,	,,	*Amaram* ..	Sanscrit ...
53	,,	,,	*Sunrati Satakun* ..	Telugu ...
54	,,	,,	*Bāla Rāmayanum* ..	Sanscrit ...
55	,,	,,	*Kristna Satakum* ..	Telugu ...
56	,,	,,	*Gajendra Mokshum* ..	Ditto ...
57	,,	Menucanam Press..	*Pauchangam* ..	Tamil ...
58	,,	,,	*Upadesa Ummai* ..	Ditto ...
59	,,	,,	*Ramayana Kirthamai* ..	Ditto ...
60	,,	,,	*Kanakkadhi Kāram* ..	Ditto ...
61	,,	,,	*Krishnay Thūthu* ..	Ditto ...
62	,,	,,	*11th Nigandu* ..	Ditto ...

* Not knowing having published for

dix A.—*(Continued.)*

the Town of Madras, during the Year 1855.

Description of each Work.	Number of Copies of each Work struck off.	Number of Copies of each Work sold.	Price of each Work per Copy.	Number of Pages in each Work.
Containing primary lessons in the language ..	*1000	0	0 1 6	54
An Exposition of Robertson's Account of Columbus' discovery of America ...	500	0	0 2 6	68
An Exposition of Hogarths Outlines of England ...	500	0	0 3 0	81
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ...	1000	0	0 3 0	75
Ditto of Guy's School History of India ...	1000	0	0 3 0	95
A Translation from English ...	4000	2050	0 0 6	28
An Ethical work in 100 Stanzas ...	5000	100	0 8 0	0
Ditto ditto ditto ...	500	200	0 2 0	0
A Translation from the English Code ..	500	0	17 0 0	0
Marriage of Krishna with Rukmani ...	500	0	0 2 0	0
A Tale relating to the Pandavas ..	500	0	0 2 0	0
A Translation from the English Government Regulations ...	500	0	0 4 0	0
A Book of Prayers addressed to Siva ..	Forwarded to Bangalore..			
Ditto ditto ditto ...				
The Alphabet ..	1000	0	0 0 6	0
A work on the transient nature of the visible universe and the necessity of devotion to God ..	500	0	0 0 6	0
A work on practical morality ..	700	0	0 0 6	0
A work on the lineament of female beauty ..	200	0	0 0 6	0
A Devotional treatise in honor of the Image in the Tripety Pagoda ..	500	0	0 0 6	0
A Book of spiritual Songs ...	750	0	0 4 0	0
The advantages of piety—a Version from Sanscrit ..	500	0	2 8 0	0
An Essay on the nature of true Piety ...	700	0	0 0 6	0
Synonyms ..	500	0	0 0 9	0
An Ethical work in 100 Stanzas ...	1000	0	0 0 6	0
Compendium of Ramayana ...	1000	0	0 0 6	0
An Ethical work dedicated to Kristna ...	700	0	0 0 6	0
A Version of the 8th part of Bhagavata, describing the miraculous deliverance of an Elephant from an allegator	100	0	0 0 9	0
Almanac ...	3000	0	0 1 6	0
A treatise on the rules of morality ...	500	0	0 0 0	0
A dramatic Poem being a history of Rama ...	600	0	0 12 0	0
An Arithmetic ...	0	0	0 0 6	0
A portion of the 5th part of the Mahabharat ...	0	0	0 2 0	0
A Vocabulary, showing the several meanings of each word..	0	0	0 1 6	0

he Upayakla Grandha Kurrana Subba.

Appen

Books and Pamphlets printed and published in

Number.	Place.	Name of Press.	Name of each Work.	Dialect.
63	Narama Palayam Veda Vinâyaka Street ...	Viveka Vilakka Press ..	*Subiamanyar Viruttam* ..	Tamil ...
64	Chulay Konai Street	Ilakanâ Kavi Press	*Mutta Tandavas* ..	Ditto ...
65	,,	,,	*Kaivalyam* ..	Ditto ...
66	Chintadripet, Samy Naicks Street ...	Kalvi Prakasam Press ..	*Nanavettie* ..	Ditto ...
67	,,	Prayâcara Press ...	*Nanavettie* ..	Ditto ...
68	,,	,,	*Vikramarka Charitra* ..	Telugu ...
69	,,	,,	*Mastan Saib Padal* ..	Tamil ...
70	,,	,,	*Lâvanya Satakum* ..	Telugu ...
71	,,	,,	*Mallikarjuna Satakum* ..	Tamil ..
72	,,	,,	*Narasingha Satakum* ..	Telugu ..
73	,,	,,	*Venugopala Satakum* ..	Ditto ..
74	,,	,,	*Kural* ..	Tamil ...
75	,,	,,	*Ramayana Hirtamai* ..	Ditto ...
76	,,	,,	*Prahlada Charitra* ..	Telugu ..
77	,,	,,	*Dasarathe Satakum* ..	Ditto ...
78	,,	,,	*Amaram* ..	Sanscrit ..
79	,,	,,	*Manavala Naraina Satakum*	Tamil ...
80	,,	Pûrna Chandrôdayam Press ..	*Panchangam* ..	Ditto ..
81	,,	,,	*Vocabulary* ..	English & Sanscrit
82	Nungumbakum ...	Vedânta Jyâterha	*Panchangum* ..	Tamil ...
83	,,	Siddhanta Rathnakar Press ...	*Panchangam* ..	Telugu ...
84	Nagatha Coil Masumak Hassen Street ...	Mayûn Lakbar Press ...	*Campbell's Selections* ..	... ...
85	,,	,,	*The Khoran* ..	Persian ...
86	Chintadripet, Samy Naick's Road ...	Vidyâ Kalanithe Press ..	*Civil Law* ..	Telugu ...
87	Black Town, Gopu Vencatuchella Street ..	Jyotisha Kalanithe Press ...	*Adi Parvam* ...	Ditto ...
88	,,	,,	*Punchungum* ..	Ditto ...
89	Black Town, Govindapah Naick's Street ...	Kalarithe Press ...	*Vyahkarana Sidhanta Kaumudi* ..	Sanscrit ...
90	,,	,,	*Raghuvamsa* ..	Ditto ..
91	,,	,,	*Krishna Karnamontam* ..	Ditto ...
92	,,	,,	*Vocabulary* .	English and Telugu

dix A.—*(Continued.)*

the Town of Madras, during the year 1855.

Description of each Work.	Number of Copies of each Work struck off.	Number of Copies of each Work sold.	Price of each Work per Copy.	Number of Pages in each Work.
A Treatise in honor of Subramanyar ..	500	0	0 0 4	0
A Book of Prayers addressed to Sabhapaty ...	1000	0	0 0 0	0
A Theological work ...	500	0	0 0 0	0
A Book of Prayers addressed to Sabhapaty ..	700	700	0 4 0	0
Ditto ditto ditto ..	100	100	0 8 0	264
Tales of Vikramarka King of Ougein ..	100	100	0 8 0	264
A Theological work, with prayers appended ...	150	150	0 8 0	264
Amatory Poem, lamentations of a disappointed Lover ...	0	0	0 1 3	24
A formulary of Prayers addressed to Siva, the Devotee addresses his prayers to Siva as a Lover, himself the Devotee Mistress, a Spouse ..	0	0	0 1 3	28
A hundred Stanzas on morality with prayers addressed to the 4th Avatar Narsingha ...	0	0	0 1 3	28
Prayers addressed to Kristna ...	0	0	0 1 3	28
A splendid work on Ethics by Valluvarone, one of the best Books in India ..	0	0	1 4 0	560
A Dramatic Composition, representing Rama's life ..	0	0	0 12 0	378
The 7th Canto of Bhagavata ...	0	0	0 6 0	100
A Treatise on morality, addressed to Rama ...	0	0	0 4 0	100
Synonyme ..	0	0	0 0 0	0
A Tract on Social duties ..	0	0	0 4 0	100
An Almanac ..	1000	1000	0 0 6	18
... ..	0	0	0 0 0	0
An Almanac ...	300	0	1 0 0	40
Ditto ...	300	0	1 0 0	40
... ..	600	500	0 0 0	0
... ..	200	0	0 4 0	0
Translation of the Civil Regulations of Government ...	300	0	7 0 0	400
The 1st parba of the Mahabaharata ..	600	0	1 4 0	120
An Almanac ..	500	0	0 4 0	80
A Work on Sanscrit Grammar ...	600	0	0 0 0	148
A Historical Poem being a History of Rama's progenitors ...	500	0	0 0 0	128
Prayer addressed to Krishna ...	500	50	1 8 0	224
... ..	1000	0	0 0 0	264

Appen

Books and Pamphlets printed and published in

Number.	Place.	Name of Press.	Name of each Work.	Dialect.
93	Black Town, Govindapah Naick's Street ...	Juāna Sūryōdayam Press ..	*Tika Amaram* ..	Sanscrit ...
94	,,	,,	*Bālasiksha* ..	Telugu ..
95	,,	,,	*Venama Padyamulu* ..	Ditto ...
96	Washerpet Tiruvatter High Road ...	Saraswati Nilyam .	*Tārāsasankum* ..	Ditto ..
97	,,	,,	*Raghuvaunsaw* ..	Sanscrit ...
98	,,	,,	*Ashtapathe* ..	Ditto ..
99	,,	,,	*Bhētāl Panchavinsati* ..	Ditto ...
100	,,	,,	*Bālasiksha* ..	Telugu ...
101	,,	,,	*Kālāmratam* ..	Sanscrit ..
102	,,	,,	*Mani Manjeri Bodhmi* ...	Ditto ...
103	,,	,,	*Siva Kertanai* ...	Telugu ...
104	,,	Adya Saraswati Viveka Ratnakura Press ...	*Tārāsasānkam* ...	Ditto ...
105	,,	,,	*Raghuvamsam* ...	Sanscrit ...
106	,,	,,	*Ashtapathe* ...	Ditto ...
107	,,	,,	*Bhetal Panchavim Sati* ...	Ditto ...
108	,,	,,	*Balasiksha* ..	Telugu ...
109	,,	,,	*Mani Manjeri Bodhim* ...	Ditto ...
110	,,	,,	*Kalamraiam* ...	Sanscrit ..
111	,,	,,	*Siva Kertanai*	Telugu ..
112	Royapoorum Manarsamy Coil Street.	VivekādarsamPress	*Mahabharata* ...	Sanscrit ...
113	Royapoorum Mādā Coil Street ...	Kalvi Kadal Press .	*Yenchuvadi* ..	Tamil ...
114	,,	,,	*Harechinady* ..	Ditto ...
115	,,	,,	*Ilakkam* ...	Ditto ..
116	,,	,,	*Arnachella Puranam* ...	Ditto ...
117	,,	,,	*Triuppukal* ..	Ditto ..
118	,,	,,	*Tales of Nālu Muntri* ...	Ditto ...
119	,,	,,	*Vielpa* ...	Ditto ...
120	,,	,,	*Muthalāyiram* ...	Ditto ...
121	,,	,,	*Tales of Twelve Muntri's* ...	Ditto ..
122	Triplicany Nataca Salay Street ...	Vaniya Darpuna Press ...	*Sri Vishnu Puran* ...	Sanscrit ...
123	,,	,,	*Nyāya Bhāskaram* ...	Ditto ..
124	,,	,,	*Niti Chandrika* ...	Telugu ...
125	,,	,,	*Niti Sangraham* ...	Ditto ...
126	,,	,,	*Akshara Gucham* ...	Ditto ...
127	,,	,,	*Nala Charitra* ..	Ditto ...
128	,,	,,	*Bāla Vyākaranam* ...	Ditto ...
129	Triplicany Khyboodun Khan Bahadoor Street ...	Maduba Gonsea Press ...	*The Koran* ..	Persian ...

dix A.—*(Continued.)*

the Town of Madras, during the year 1855.

Description of each Work.	Number of Copies of each Work struck off.	Number of Copies of each Work sold.	Price of each Work per Copy.	Number of Pages in each Work.
A Sanscrit Glossary with Telugu explanation ..	1000	140	1 4 0	400
A Primer ..	1000	870	0 3 0	80
A Treatise on practical morality ..	1000	650	0 3 0	84
An account of Tara, who fell in love with the Moon ..	500	62	0 8 0	86
A Poetical History of Rama's progenitors .	500	42	2 0 0	269
Songs delineating Krishnah's life ..	300	150	0 8 0	86
Twenty-five Fables recited to Vivkramārka by the King of demons ..	300	125	0 3 0	90
A Primer ..	500	0	0 0 0	62
An Astroligical Work ...	500	0	0 0 0	262
A Work setting forth the identity of the soul with God ..	300	0	0 0 0	97
Prayers to Siva ...	300	0	0 0 0	12
History of Tārā's love with the Moon ..	500	62	0 8 0	86
History of Rama's progenitors ..	500	42	2 0 0	269
Songs delineating Krishnah's life ..	300	150	0 8 0	86
Twenty-five fables recited to Vikramarkaly, the King of the demons ..	300	125	0 3 0	90
A Primer ..	500	0	0 0 0	62
A Work setting forth the identity of the soul with God ...	300	0	0 0 0	97
An Astrological Work ...	500	0	0 0 0	262
Prayers to Siva ..	300	0	0 0 0	12
Life of the Pandus and Kurus ..	600	0	30 0 0	2500
Multiplication Table, integral and fractional ..	1000	0	0 0 9	54
Alphabet ..	1000	0	0 0 6	40
Numeration Table ..	1000	0	0 0 4	24
A Siva Puranic Work ...	1000	0	0 6 0	192
A Collection of Songs in praise of Soobramaneya ..	1000	0	0 0 9	72
Instructive Tales, related by Four Ministers of State ..	1000	0	0 0 8	48
A Theological Work of the Vaishnav sect ...	700	0	0 8 0	100
A work of Prayers addressed to Vishnu ..	600	0	0 8 0	130
Instructive Tales, related by Twelve Ministers of State ..	1000	0	0 0 0	198
One of the 18 Purans ..	500	0	0 0 0	0
A Theological Work advocating the opinions of the Vaistnava sect ..	500	0	0 12 0	120
A choice Collection of Moral Sayings ..	500	0	0 12 0	120
A Hundred Moral Sayings ...	500	0	0 2 0	30
A Primer ..	1000	0	0 4 0	73
A Portion of the Mahabharat ..	500	0	0 4 0	72
An Abridgment of Telugu Grammar ..	500	0	0 4 0	50
... ...	0	0	0 0 0	0

Appen

Books and Pamphlets printed and published in

Number.	Place.	Name of Press.	Names of each Work.	Dialect.
130	Triplicany Large Musjed Street ..	Mukudul Akbar Press ...	*Mandayum Nabura Javajir*	Persian ...
131	Triplicany Chetti Tottan Muktar Unnisa Begum Street ...	Madubay Gonsea Press ..	*Jentry* ...	Ditto ...
132	Triplicany Pubi Bone Bazar, Oil Mongers Street ...	Vidiva Ratnāmrutum Press ...	*Radha Chintamani* ...	Tamil ...
133	,,	,,	*Niti Vamba* ...	Ditto ...
134	,,	,,	*Ramayana Kirtuna* ...	Ditto ...
135	,,	,,	*Nenjeri Velakom* ...	Ditto ...
136	,,	,,	*Nala Charitrum* ..	Ditto ...
137	Black Town, Mullah Street ...	Muttamil Klakka Press	*Pattanadhar Pādal* ..	Ditto ...
138	,,	,,	*Panchatantram* ...	Ditto ..
139	,,	,,	*Tiruporur Samatitanurm* ...	Ditto ..
140	,,	,,	*Tamkai Mali Chumed* ...	Ditto ...
141	,,	,,	*Mamjinana Vemba Malai* ...	Ditto ...
142	,,	,,	*Pacheappa Moodliars Charitram* ...	Ditto ...
143	,,	,,	*Niti Neri Vilukkam*	Ditto ..
144	,,	,,	*Parama Vuthra Kandam* ...	Ditto ..
145	,,	,,	*Vakkundam or Mūturai* ...	Ditto ...
146	,,	,,	*Nara Pothi Patham* ...	Ditto ..
147	,,	,,	*Yenchuvade* ...	Ditto ...
148	,,	,,	*Juana Krimme* ...	Ditto ..
149	,,	,,	*Manavala Naraina Setacum*	Ditto ..
150	,,	,,	*Tales of Mappatherundie Pratinē* ...	Ditto ..
151	,,	,,	*Tirn Kural Mūlam* ...	Ditto ...
152	Black Town, Popham's Broadway.	American Mission Press ...	*1st Book of Lessons in Reading* ...	Tamil ...
153	,,	,,	*Ditto ditto* ...	Hindoostanee ...
154	,,	,,	*Ditto ditto* ..	English and Tamil
155	,,	,,	*Ditto ditto* .	English and Hindoostanee ..
156	,,	,,	*Ditto ditto* ...	Ditto ..
157	,,	,,	*2nd Book of Lessons in Reading* ...	Hindoostanee ..
158	,,	,,	*Ditto ditto* ...	English and Hindoostanee ..
159	,,	,,	*Vocabulary* ..	Ditto ..
160	,,	,,	*Instructor, No. I.* ...	English and Hindi
161	,,	,,	*2nd Book of Lessons* ...	Tamil ...
162	,,	,,	*Ilakana Chinooka Vinavida*	Ditto ..
163	,,		*Geography* ...	Telugu ...

dix A.—*(Continued.)*

the Town of Madras, during the Year 1855.

Description of each Work.	Number of Copies of each Work struck off.	Number of Copies of each Work sold.	Price of each Work per Copy.	Number of Pages in each Work.
A Mahomedan Work on Religious and Social duties ...	150	0	0 0	45
A Calendar ...	50	0	0 6 0	16
Tales from the Persian into Tamil ...	500	0	1 12 0	108
A hundred Stanzas on Moral subjects ...	500	0	0 0 6	28
A Dramatic Work, being a History of Rama ...	500	0	0 6 0	400
A Theological Work, an introduction to self-knowledge ...	1000	0	0 0 2	16
The Adventures of Nala ..	500	0	0 1 6	104
A Work on the transitory character of all sublunary pleasures	600	600	0 0 6	48
Instructive Tales from the Sanscrit ...	500	500	0 4 0	88
Praises addressed to Subramuneya of Teroooporor ...	600	600	0 0 6	48
Praises addressed to Subramuneya of Chirtani ...	500	500	0 4 0	36
A Collection of Prayers addressed to the Sun ..	500	500	0 4 0	36
Memoir of Pacheappah ..	1000	1000	0 0 0	0
An Ethical Treatise ...	500	500	0 1 6	24
A portion of the Scanda Purana ...	500	200	2 0 0	478
An elementary Treatise on Morality ...	1000	1000	0 2 0	72
Avayar's Thirty Aphorisms ...	500	500	0 4 0	40
Multiplication Tables ...	1000	1000	0 0 9	56
Spiritual Songs ...	600	600	0 3 0	24
A Treatise on Morality ..	750	750	0 0 9	28
Tales of 32 Images carved on the throne of Vikramarka ..	750	750	0 4 0	248
The famous Kural by Vallurow ...	750	750	0 3 0	170
}	3000	0	0 0 0	40
}	1500	0	0 0 0	44
} Self-descriptive ...	3000	0	0 0 0	96
}	1500	0	0 0 0	92
With interlinear translations ..	1500	0	0 0 0	92
}	1500	0	0 0 0	54
} Self-descriptive ...	1500	0	0 0 0	111
}	300	0	0 0 0	320
With Hindi translation ..	5000	0	0 0 0	118
.. ..	5000	0	0 0 0	160
Catechism of Tamil Grammar ...	3000	0	0 0 0	90
.. ..	400	0	0 0 0	126

Appen

Books and Pamphlets printed and published in

Number.	Place.	Name of Press.	Name of each Work.	Dialect.
164	Black Town, Popham's Broadway.	American Mission Press ..	*Rules of Procedure* ..	Tamil ...
165	,,	,,	*Ditto ditto* ..	Telugu ...
166	,,	,,	*Luke's Gospel* ...	Ditto ...
167	,,	,,	*John's ditto* ...	Ditto ..
168	,,	,,	*Ditto ditto* ...	Tamil ...
169	,,	,,	*Epistles to the Romans* ...	Ditto ...
170	,,	,,	*Thoughtless Beg anā Shek wise men* ...	English and Hindoostanee ...
171	,,	,,	*Come to Jesus* ..	Telugu ...
172	,,	,,	*The Order in Salvation* ...	Ditto ...
173	,,	,,	*Romanism questioned* ...	Tamil ...
174	,,	,,	*Folly of Demon-worship* ...	Ditto ..
175	,,	,,	*Upadese Sangraham* ...	Ditto ...
176	,,	,,	*Spiritual Teaching* ...	Ditto ...
177	Vepery Mada Coil Street ...	Christian Knowledge Society's Press ...	*Ilakkuna Nul Chumkka Vina Vidai* ...	Ditto ...
178	,,	,,	*Bishop Taylor's introduction to a Holy Life* ...	Ditto ...
179	,,	,,	*A Collection of Scriptural Passages* ...	Ditto ...
180	,,	,,	*The Church Catechism* ...	Ditto ...
181	,,	,,	*A Primer* ...	Ditto ...
182	,,	,,	*Introductory Catechism* ...	Ditto ...

dix A.—*(Concluded.)*

the Town of Madras, during the Year 1855.

Description of each Work.	Number of Copies of each Work struck off.	Number of Copies of each Work sold.	Price of each Work per Copy.	Number of Pages in each Work.
Issued by the S. U. for the trial of Civil Suits ...	300	0	0 0 0	28
Ditto Ditto ...	300	0	0 0 0	32
Scriptural ...	10,000	0	0 0 0	240
	10,000	0	0 0 0	180
	1500	0	0 0 0	146
	1500	0	0 0 0	78
Religious ...	500	0	0 0 0	12
...	10000	0	0 0 0	60
...	500	0	0 0 0	42
...	1000	0	0 0 0	108
..	20 0	0	0 0 0	36
...	500	0	0 0 0	90
...	100	0	0 0 0	68
Introductory Tamil Grammar (a re-print) ...	2000	646	0 1 6	34
A Scriptural Work ...	500	Printed for a private individual..		52
Ditto (a re-print) ...	500	42	0 1 2	65
Ditto (a re-print) ...	2000	137	0 1 2	14
... .	2000	424	0 1 2	26
A Scriptural Work (a re-print) ...	2000	192	0 1 6	29

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Director of Public Instruction.

Appendix B.

Newspapers and other Periodicals printed and Circulated in the Town of Madras during the Year 1855.

Place.	Name of Press.	Name of each Newspaper or other Periodical.	Languages.	Description of each Newspaper or other Periodical.	Name of Editor on the 31st December 1855.	Circulation of each.	Price of each per Copy.
Black Town, Devaraya Mudali's Street ..	Vartamana Tarangini Press ...	*Vartamana Tarangini*..	Telugu ...	Journal of General Intelligence, chiefly translations from English Newspapers	... .	120	1 0 0
Ditto ..	Rajavrithi Bothini Press	*Rajavirthi Bohini* ...	Tamul ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	... ...	100	0 10 8
Pantheon Road ...	Dravidian Press ...	*Dinavartamani* ...	Ditto ...	Journal of General Intelligence, Domestic, Foreign, &c., ...	Rev. P. Percival ...	1000	0 2 0
Black Town, Masumak Hussen Street ...	Mayūn Lukbar ...	... ...	Persian and English ...	Published twice a Week ...	... ...	24	0 0 0
Triplicane, Chetty Tottam Muktiyar Unnissa Begam Street ...	Madubay Gouseah ...	... ...	Persian ...	... ...	... ...	50	1 0 8
Black Town, Popham's Broad Way ...	American Mission Press	*Quarterly Repository* ...	Tamil ...	A Quarterly Journal	... ...	800	0 0 0

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Director of Public Instruction.

Appendix C.

Bengali Books printed in 1820.

Karuná Nidhán bilás.
Padanka Dut.
Vilva Mangal.
Nárad Sambád.
Gita Govinda.
} On Krishna.

Chandi, Annada Mangal.—On Durga.

Mohimna Stab.

Gunga Bhakti—On Shiva Gunga.

Narottam bilas.

Chaytanya Chritamrita—On Chaitanyea.

Rasa Munjari, Adiras Rasa.
Padavali, Rati kal, Rati bilas.
} Amatory.

Betal, totá itihás, Batrish singhásan.—Tales.

English Grammer in Bengali.

Works on Music, Dreams, Astrology.

Medicine, Ceremonial impurities R. Ray's translations of the Upanishads, Chanak's Slokes, Hitopadesh, Almanacs.

Appendix D.

Bengali Books printed from 1822 *to* 1826.

Panchánga Sundari.—On Astrology.

Din Kaumudi.—On observing particular days.

Ananda Lahari.—On Durga.

Rati Manjari.—Obscene.

Tarpan.—On funeral rites.

Radhika Mangal.—Praise of Radhika.

Gunga Bhakti Tarangini.—On the Ganges.

Padánka Dut.—On Krishna Footstep.

Mitakshara Darpan.—On Hindu Law.

Batrish Singhásan.—A Tale.

Self Guide to English.

Chànahyea.—Moral Slokes.

Nárad Sambad.—On Krishna.

Nyayea.—Hindu Philosophy.

Tuti Náma.—Parrot Tales.

Radhar Sahasra Nám.—On Radha.

Bhagavati Sahasra Nam —On Bhagavati.

Vishnu sahasra Nám.—On Vishnu.

Kák Chárítra.—Divination by Crows.

Vidyea Sundar.—An Amatory Tale.

Nala Damayanti.—A Tale.

Kalanka Bhanjan.—On Krishna.

Prabodh Chandroday.—A Metaphysical Drama.

Gyàn Chandriká.—On Morals.

Prántosan.—On Hindu Atonements.

Sangit tarangini.—On Hindu Music.

Panjiká.—Almanac.

Amar Kosh.—A Dictionary of Sanscrit.

Appendix E.

List of Bengali Books patronized by Government for the use of the College of Fort William.

		Copies	Price of each Copy.		
1802	Batrish Singhásan, Tales	100	@	6	0 0
1802	Lipi mālā	100	@	6	0 0
1802	Dauder Git	100	@	6	3 2
1802	History of Rājā Pratāpāditya	100	@	5	0 0
1802	Rāmāyana, in 5 vols.	100	@	24	0 0
1802	Mahābhārata, in 4 vols.	100	@	8	0 0
1802	Hitopadesha (old)	100	@	8	0 0
1802	Carey's Bengali Grammar	100	@	4	0 0
1802	Ditto ditto Dialogues	100	@	8	0 0
1802	Forster's Bengali Vocabulary, in 2 vols	100	@	55	0 0
1805	History of Rājā Krishna Chandra Roy	100	@	5	0 0
1805	Tota Itihas	100	@	5	0 0
1816	Purush Parīkha	100	@	8	14 6
1822	Dattaka Kaumudi	80	@	1	0 0
1822	Vyāvasthā Sangraha, by Lukshmi Narayana	100	@	2	0 0
1824	Mitāksharā Darpana	100	@	17	9 7
1825	Carey's Bengali Dictionary, in 2 vols.	100	@	100	0 0
1827	Vyāvasthā Sangraha, by Ramjoy Tarkālankar	100	@	9	12 0
1829	Marshman's Bengali Dictionary, in 2 vols.	100	@	24	0 0
1829	Johnson's Bengali Dictionary, Mendies' edition, in 2 vols. ... ... { 1st vol. ... / 2nd vol. ..	10 50	@ @	8 10	0 0 8 0
1829	Anecdotes of Virtue and Valour	50	@	2	0 0
1831	Ramcomul Sen's English and Bengali Dictionary, in 2 vols. ...	100	@	50	0 0
1836	Mahābhārata, new edition, in 2 vols.	10	@	10	0 0
1846	Bangalar Itihas	100	@	2	0 0
1846	Betalpanchabinshati	100	@	3	0 0
1847	Annadāmangal, in 2 vols.	100	@	6	0 0
1847	Shāmā Charan Sircar's Bengali Grammar	100	@	10	0 0
1852	Kusumāvali or Poetical Selections in Bengali	100	@	2	0 0

Appendix F.

List of Persian and Urdu Presses, registered under Act XV. of 1857.

Name of the Presses.	Where situated.
Mahomuddy Press	No. 70, Hurrinbary Lane.
Ahmoody Press	No. 22, Mussulman-para Lane.
Jaum Jahanama Press	No. 26, Shurriff Duftry's Lane.
Barkotee Press	No. 19, Kurrimbux Khansama's Lane.
Tibee Press	No. 13, Gardener's Lane.
Summuddee Press	No. 28, Jaun Bazar Street.
Mujhurol Ujaib Press	No. 7, Moonshee Dedarbux's Lane.
Nujmus Sadut Press	No. 5, Nazir Nujeeboolla's Lane.
Mahumuddy Press	No. 96, Jaun Bazar Street.
Solemanee Press	No. 15-4, Culinga Lane.
Ahmuddy Press	No. 23, Culinga Bazar Street.
Eslamee Press	No. 23-6, Kurrimbux Khansama's Lane.
Mukhy Nubeeba Press	No, 19, Gardener's Lane.
Muthy Kurimee Press	No. 5, Misree Gunj.
Muthaul Unwar Lithographic Press ...	No. 58, Taltolla Lane.
Heedaeetool Eslam Press	No. 9, Sooker Sircar's Lane.
Sultanul Aukbar Press	No. 21, Culinga Bazar Street.
Rubbee Press	No. 24, Jaun Bazar 4th, Lane.
Mustophye Press	No. 9, Wellesley Street.
Muzhuree Press	No. 9, Wellesley Street.

Appendix G.

Works composed by one Pandit in the Burdwan district.

Chandamanjari tiká.—On Prosody, expressing Krishná's praises also.

Sánti Shatak tiká.—On earthly vanity.

Saodáchár Nirnay.—Vaishnav ritualism.

Dhátu dipa.—Metrical explanation in 500 Slokes of Sanscrit roots in the order of the ten conjugations.

Aunadi Kosha.—Metrical Dictionary of words with one word with two meanings.

Rogárnavtarini,—6,000 Slokes on Medical treatment.

Arishta Nirupana.—400 Slokes on the various symptoms of approaching death.

Sarira Vivritti.—Poem on the progress of gestation, and bodily humors.

Lekhá Darpan.—On letter writing.

Dvaita Siddhánta dipiká.—The Human and Divine Spirit not one.

Durján Mihira Kalanala.—Defence of Vaishnavism.

Govinda Charita.—Radha's lament.

Alata Chakra banida. by transposing each letter in succession from the beginning to the end, first the 32 syllables from right to left and then the 32 from left, to right 2 Slokes give materials for 64 Slokes.

Govinda Medhaday.—800 Slokes on Radha's female attendants.

Hari, Gauristotra tiká.—Praise of Siva.

Shrutádhyeaya tika.—On Krishna.

Sansaya Satani.—Comment on Bhagavat Purana.

Radhá Krishna Stotra.—Or Krishna, may be read either forward or backward.

Desiká Nirnaya.—The qualifications of a spiritual guide.

Bhavana Prasa.—Slokes on Krishna in a species of alliteration.

Stavakadamba.—Praises in 76 Slokes of Chaitanya, Krishna.

Bhakta lilamrita.—Summary from the 18 Puranas of all referring to Krishna.

Harihar Stotra,—On Vishnu and Shiva's praises, every Sloke has two senses, one relating to Vishnu, another to Shiva.

Shiva Sarmada Stotra.—Praises of Shiva, two senses in this also.

Shiva Sarmada Stotra tika.—A Commentary.

Anta Slapiká,—4 Slokes in question and answer, so framed, that the answer to one question gives the answer to all the questions in the same Sloke.

Yama Shatpadi tiká.—Praises of Narayana.

Govinda rupamrita.—41 Slokes giving the qualities of Krishna.

Krishna Keli Sadhákar.—400 Slokes on Krishna.

Bhakta Málá.—5000 Slokes on Krishna.

Parakeya Mata Khandani.—The Milkwomen were Krishnas wives.

All the above are in Sanscrit. In Bengali there are only two *Krishna-vilás,* Krishnas sports; *Ráma-rasayan,* 30000 Slokes on Ram; and *Patra Prakas* on letter writing, the examples in Sanscrit, the explanation in Bengali.

Appendix H.

Publications of the Vernacular Literature Society, up to 31st May, 1857.

Names of Publications.	Translator.	Price.	Number of Copies Printed.
Life of Lord Clive	Hara Chunder Dut	0 4 0	1,400
Robinson Crusoe	Rev. J. Robinson	0 8 0	1,000
Ditto 2nd edition	,, ,, ...	0 6 0	1,000
Lamb's Tales	Dr. Roer	0 6 0	1,500
Selections from Bengali Press..	Compiled by Rev. J. Long ...	0 4 0	750
Ganges Canal	Rev. J. Robinson	0 2 6	1,000
Selections from Percy Anecdotes	Ram Chunder Mitter	0 4 0	1,000
Paul and Virginia	Rám Náráyan Bidyáratha ...	0 8 0	1,000
Child's own Book, *Manohar Upanyeas*	,, ,, ...	0 4 0	Published by Srinath Dey.
Parley's Wonders of History, Selections...	,, ,, ...	0 4 0	Ditto School Book Society.
Raja Pratápáditya	Haris Chundra Bidyalankar ...	0 2 0	750
Ditto Second edition	,, ,, ...	0 2 0	2,000
Vrihat Kathá, 1st Part	Anand Chunder Vedanta Bagish	0 4 0	1,000
Wild Swans (Hans Andersen)..	Madu Soodun Mookerjya ...	0 1 9	2,000
Story of Mother ditto	,, ,, ...	0 0 9	2,000
		Total ...	16,400
Almanac for 1262 and 1263 ...	... ...	... ...	3,500
Vividhartha Sangraha Nos. 1—36	... ...	... ...	39,600
			59,500

Appendix I.

Publications of the Vernacular Literature Society, issued from the Press, from June 1, 1857, to May 31, 1858.

Names of Publications.	Translator.	When issued.	Selling Price.	No. of Copies.
Percy Anecdotes, 2nd edition...	Ram Chunder Mittra	June 1857...	3 ans.	5,000
Tinder Box, H. Andersen ...	Madu Soodun Mookerjya ...	June 1857...	1 an.	2,000
Bara Koilas, ditto	,, ,, ...	July 1857...	1 an.	2,000
Mermaid, ditto...	,, ,, ...	Aug. 1857...	2¼ an.	2,000
Chinese Nightingale ditto ...	,, ,, ...	Sept. 1857...	1 an.	2,000
Story of a Mother, 2nd edition, ditto	,, ,, ...	Feb. 1858...	1 an.	2,000
Ahalya Hadika. (Indian Romance)	,, ,, ...	Mar. 1848...	3½ ans.	2,000
Nur Jehan, ditto	,, ,, ...	Mar. 1858...	5 ans.	2,000
Vrihat Katha, (1st part) 2nd edition	Anand Chunder Vedanta Bagish	Mar. 1858...	4 ans.	1,000
Four Winds, H. Andersen ...	Madu Soodun Mookerjya ...	April 1858...	1½ an.	2,000
Ugly Duckling, ditto	,, ,, ...	May 1858...	2 ans.	2,000
Exiles of Siberia	Ram Narayan Vidya Ratna ...	May 1858...	9 ans.	1,000
			Total ...	25,000

Appendix J.

Sales of the Vernacular Literature Society's Publications, from June 1, 1857, to May 31, 1858.

Names of Publications	*Copies.*	*Names of Publications*	*Copies.*
Robinson Crusoe	485	Vrihat Katha...	455
Lord Clive	443	Tinder Box..	1,031
Paul and Virginia...	387	Little Mermaid	519
Selections, Bengali Press...	75	Chinese Nightingale..	560
Lamb's Tales...	542	Nur Jehan	148
Percy Anecdotes	609	Ahalya..	148
Ganges Canal...	374	Story of four Winds	32
Rajah Pratapaditya...	746	Elizabeth	7
Wild Swans	693	Shishupalun*...	51
Story of Mother.	1,047		
Bara Koilas	953	Total	9,305

* This work was published by Babu Shibchunder Deb Bahadur, but a certain number of copies were purchased by the Society.

Appendix K.

Sales of the Society's Agents from June 1, 1857, to May 31, 1858.

Names	*Copies.*	*Names*	*Copies.*
1.—Depot	2,512	16.—Gupta and Brothers	218
2.—Dinagepore	752	17.—Birbhum	216
3.—Twenty-four Pergunnahs	645	18.—Rungpore	192
4.—Burdwan	519	19.—P. S. D'Rozario	169
5.—Dacca	490	20.—Burrisal	158
6.—Nuddea	469	21.—Hooghly	132
7.—Bograh	448	22.—Konnagar	123
8.—Joykishen Mookerjea	348	23.—Maldah	89
9.—Mymensing	329	24.—Howrah	44
10.—Sylhet	263	25.—Rajshai	19
11.—Medinapore	249	26.—Hay and Co.	2
12.—Bancoorah	242	27.—Pubna	0
13.—Furreedpore	234	28.—Jessore	0
14.—Moorshedabad	224		
15.—School Book Society	219	Total,	9,305

Appendix L.

Works on the list of the Vernacular Literature Society for publication.

Life of Sevaji.
* Life of Columbus.
† Selections from Child's own Book.
† Ditto Vrihat Katha.
* Ditto Vividhartha Sangraha.
Cook's Voyages.
Swiss Family Robinson.
† Exiles of Siberia.
* Evenings at Home.
* Sandford and Merton.
† Peter Parley.
Uncle Tom's Cabin.
Edgeworth's Moral Tales.
" Parent's Assistant.
Mary Howitt's Juvinile Books.
Huc's China.
† Hans Andersen's Tales.

* In course of translation. † Since published.

Bengal Printing Company, Limited.

00122618

Digitized with financial assistance from
Shri Brihad Bhartiya Samaj
on 31 October, 2019